THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 9 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

Seventh Day's Proceedings of the Convention—The Senate Refuses to Appear to Answer the Charges Against Them—O'Mahony Brings Charges Against Roberts—The Evidence in Support of the Charges, Etc.

What is the Convention of Fenians now sitting in Clinton Hall going to do? This question is eagerly asked by every Irishman, and we might add American too. Are they going to propagate the farce inaugurated at Philadelphia of establishing a President, a Senate, and a Congress, or establishing all the governing machinery of a regularly constituted government: and for what? Why, to govern a country in which they have scarcely a foothold, and in which most of them dare not show their faces, or they would be treated to the hospitality of a dungeon.

While the Fenian organization was a simple element, with a few governing rules, its ramifications had extended almost over the world, and its power and secrecy were the wonder and admiration of those even opposed to it. As soon as the Philadelphia Congress assembled, it looked so much like children's game, that sensible men laughed at the farce, and prophesied that it would end in a bubble. If the present Convention discard all the cumbrous machinery that clogs Fenianism, and reduce it to its original simplicity, it may yet work out its purposes. If it is a revolutionary body, with revolutionary purposes in view, it cannot be too secret or too cautious of the spies that are on its track. It is worse than a farce to be spending the hard-earned contributions of the people, subscribed for a special purpose, in supporting Congress after Congress, and dignified Senatorial bodies, who look something like the mockery of stage-kings. If the charges made by the Senate against President O'Mahony are substantiated, why not depose him? If, on the other hand, they are groundless, discard the Senate and Congress, and let O'Mahony, aided by a few honest, able men, control the movement.

The proceedings yesterday were of the ordinary kind. Business opened with the reading of the last day's proceedings, Mr. Corbet, of Syracuse, in the chair. The early part of the day was spent in receiving reports of committees and debating thereon.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE SENATE.

A series of charges and specifications preferred by President O'Mahony against William R. Roberts, James Gibbons, Michael Scanlan, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. O'Rourke, P. Bannon, William Sullivan, William Fleming, Patrick J. Meehan, and Edward L. Cary were next read.

Mr. Gaffney and another delegate were deputed to conduct the defense. Mr. Rogers, Colonel Mullen, and Mr. Meany conducted the prosecution.

It was proved that a copy of the charges and specifications had been served on some of the Senators in person, on others by letters or otherwise.

The charges were:—First—For perfidy, in falsely and fraudulently conveying to the public press in the city of New York certain statements maligning the object of the organization, calumniating its officers and members, and calculated to disgrace the organization and thwart the objects and ends of the Brotherhood.

Specification 2. The said William R. Roberts, etc., on or about the 4th day of December, at the city of New York, did meet, league, combine, and assemble together to prevent the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England and the establishment of a free and independent Government on the Irish soil, by an illegal attempt to prevent the issue of bonds of the Irish republic, whereby funds could be raised for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England and a free and independent Government established on the Irish soil. All this in violation of their solemn pledge of honor, taken at their initiation into the Fenian Brotherhood.

Specification 3. The aforesaid parties, on or about the 5th day of December, 1865, at the city of New York, did disobey the orders of John O'Mahony, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, their superior officer and the superior officer of each of them, by holding a pretended and illegal session of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood in the city of New York. This in violation of their and each of their pledges of membership, and in violation of the following order, viz.:—

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, December 6, 1865.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform you in your individual capacity, that the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood is not in session, and that any simulation of the functions of that body must happen in illegal assembly.

JOHN O'MAHONY, President F. B.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Esq.

Charge III. Violation of section 18, article 4, of the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Specification 1. In this, that the said William R. Roberts, etc. etc., did, on or about the 6th of day of December, 1865, at the city of New York, hold and make official communications with and to the Government of England, and the powers of the world, by publishing or causing to be published in divers newspapers of the city of New York, a resolution in the words and figures following, viz.:—

(The resolution alluded to is the one published by the Senate repudiating the bonds issued by President O'Mahony, and notifying the public that such bonds were illegal and invalid.)

The above are but a few of the many charges made by the President against the members of the Senate, and in all cases the charges were sustained by the evidence of members present.

On the examination of Mr. Killian relative to the issue of the bonds, some very important information was elicited. Mr. Gaffney, for the defense, asked some very pointed questions, but he had his match in the shrewd, caustic Secretary of the Treasury, who met his questions with replies that floored his absent clients. One of the Irish delegates and several other gentlemen were examined, and the concurrent testimony of all tended to clear O'Mahony of all the charges of the Senate. Indeed, so true was that conviction, that members whose minds were poisoned by the Senatorial reports wondered how they could be so influenced as to doubt the straightforward patriotism of their old, tried President, John O'Mahony.

STERLING PATRIOTISM.

A delegate of the Convention, Mr. Peter Skehan, of Liberty street, said that as he now believed the House meant to do something definite, and as there appeared an evident desire to immediately assist our brothers in Ireland with what they required, he would make a commencement by contributing to the Irish cause five hundred dollars, and in addition to this he was ready himself to go as an humble private to Ireland, so great was his desire to see her a free country.

Mr. Skehan requested the Secretary to draw on him for five hundred dollars. He was loudly cheered and a resolution passed that his offer be filed on the minutes.

Before the House adjourned a delegate from Manhattan informed his brother delegates that they, the Manhattan delegates, would have a ball, to come off on Thursday evening, to which all the members present were invited.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

President Roberts Heard From.

DEPOSITION OF MR. HARRIS, OF RHODE ISLAND.

NEW YORK CITY, January 9.—I tried to read the appended letter before the Fenian Convention in Clinton Hall this (Tuesday) afternoon, January 9, 1866, and, finding I would not be permitted, owing to the clamors of the Manhattan and other delegates, I handed it to Mr. Killian, who read it, and, at my demand, handed it back to me, saying that if I attempted further to have it read he would make a motion for my expulsion from the Convention as a bad Fenian. In view of this and other facts I left the Convention in disgust, satisfied that no impartial decision could be reached by that body.

N. R. HARRIS,
Delegate from McManus Circle, Providence, R. I.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 731 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, January 9, 1866.—To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood.—Fellow-Countrymen and Brothers:—I pronounce the address of B. Doran Killian (assumed Secretary of the Treasury), the most infamous tissue of falsehoods ever penned. I am preparing a reply to it for the Fenian Brotherhood, giving facts and documents proving its falsity, and I hope to have time to complete it by to-morrow or next day. Brothers, beware! The man who could lie so infamously can do worse. Look out for Darcy McGee's confederate. He means either to rob the Frotherhood, or to disrupt and disgrace us. Yours, fraternally, W. R. ROBERTS,
President F. B.

WRECK IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The Steamer "Mary A. Boardman" a Total Wreck—The Passengers and Crew Saved—One Brig and Two Schooners Ashore at East Dennis, Etc.

The steamer *Mary A. Boardman* struck on Romer Shoals on Monday night, at 8½ o'clock, and now lies there a complete wreck. This steamer was a propeller, and has carried cargo and passengers between New York and Morehead City for some time past. She left the latter port on Friday last, at 2 P. M., having on board a cargo of cotton and rosin, as well as several passengers, which, with the crew, numbered twenty-four persons. Captain Jordan was chief officer. In her passage she experienced very rough weather, the cold being intense and the wind blowing a steady gale from the northwest.

At half-past eight o'clock on Monday night she went ashore on Romer Shoals, off Sandy Hook. Half an hour after she struck her steam pipe burst, but none of those on board were injured.

The darkness of the night prevented the coming of any boat to their rescue, although the usual signal lanterns used in cases of distress were displayed. The night was passed by all on board in a state of fearful excitement, the vessel threatening each moment to break up, and a heavy sea rolling over her.

The morning, however, found her still afloat, and at about 11 A. M yesterday the pilot boat *Isaac Webb*, No. 8, saw her and bore down to her relief. It was, however, two hours before she could get alongside, there being a heavy sea, and but two men in the boat. Shortly afterwards the steamtug *Charles Chamberlain* hove in sight, and with great difficulty the entire of those on board the wrecked vessel was transferred to her.

Too much credit cannot be given to the pilot boat No. 8, to whose timely arrival all on board owe their lives. Long before assistance came the *Boardman* had parted in two, and at the time the whole number had succeeded in getting off she was breaking up, and her timbers and cargo drifting about.

The passengers and crew arrived in the city about six o'clock last evening, having lost all their effects, but well satisfied in having been saved from a watery grave.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Woman Frozen to Death With a Baby in Her Arms.

During the intense cold of Sunday night, a woman named Mrs. Lafferty, whose husband is a watchman, residing in Fifty-third street, near Lexington avenue, was frozen to death. The facts of the case appear to be as follow:—Mrs. Lafferty had four children, one of whom is an infant. At a late hour of the night she arose from bed in order to cover her three children more carefully, and again retired with the infant at her breast. Next morning she was found frozen to death, with the innocent babe endeavoring to suckle from the breast of its dead mother. Her husband, being a night watchman, did not come until daylight. So tightly were the arms of the mother clasped around her infant, that it required the united efforts of two men to remove them from their cold embrace.—*New York Herald.*

An Anecdote of Palmerston.

In 1859 the editor of the *Mexican Times* was in England, and he now relates in Mexico the following incident:—

"Driving rapidly up the Strand, we met a man walking very briskly, whom we took to be our friend Prescott, the broker. Passing our arm over the reins, we stopped the hansom, leaped out and immediately overtook him.

"Walking side by side with him for some distance, and having eyed him very closely, we were sure that we had our man; so, turning sharply around, we slapped him heavily upon the shoulder and said:—

"'How are you, old fellow? You don't know me, do you?'

"The gentleman gave me a freezing stare and said:—

"'No, sir; I don't know you.'

"We gave him another familiar slap, and said:—

"'Why, is it possible you have forgotten me? Have you never been to Baton Rouge? Don't you know Dan. Hickey? Don't you recollect our balls at Brule's Landing? Look at me well. Don't you know A.?

"With great sang froid he replied at once:—

"'No, sir, I have never been to Baton Rouge; I don't know Dan. Hickey; I don't know anything about the balls of Brule's Landing; I have looked at you well—I don't know A.'

"Now this was to us a stunner. We drew back, and thinking that he might possibly be a brotner of our sugar man, we said:—

"'Sir, be kind enough to tell me your name."

"He said quietly:—

"'My name is Palmerston.'

"'What, Lord Palmerston?'

"'The same.'

"We took off our hat and said:—

"'My lord, pardon me for this rudeness. I am an American travelling for information and pleasure, and took you for one of your countrymen, and old friend of mine.'

"We shall never forget the quizzical smile that played upon his open, manly features when he replied:—

"'No matter, mistakes will happen.'

"A little conversation passed, in which he was kind enough to invite us to call and see him."

—The chair in which General Robert E. Lee sat when he signed the articles of capitulation to General Grant, at Appomattox, was secured at the time by General Whittaker, and is now in Hartford, Ct. It is a large easy chair of oak, with cane seat.

—Deputy Warden Duvall, of the District of Columbia jail, on Saturday turned over to the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary the prisoners with whom he started from Washington on Friday evening. On his return, however, at Jersey City, some adroit thief relieved him of his pocket-book, containing fifty dollars.

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Some Interesting Details—Where the Money Belonged.

The Adams Express Company, an institution that has faithfully served the people of this country for a great many years, has, as our readers know, suffered several very great losses, but has never yet been the instrument of damage to any one. Its active officers at present are William B. Dinsmore, President; Edward S. Sandford, Treasurer; John Hoey, General Superintendent. Alvin Adams, of Boston; Schumaker, of Baltimore; Case, of Pittsburg; Spooner, of Bridgeport, and other equally known and respected men, Directors.

Mr. Dinsmore, the President, has been with the concern from its commencement, and was one of the original Adams & Co., who did their little business at first with a carpet-bag, then with a trunk, and now with material that could transport armies. As a man, he is bluff, blunt, honest, and pronounced; as an expressman, he is quick, prompt, reliable, and thoughtful. Mr. Sandford, the Treasurer, is President of the American Telegraph Company, and was for several years in confidential and active co-operation with the Government as Superintendent of Roads and Telegraphs, with the rank of Colonel.

In private life he is genial, courteous, benevolent, active in well-doing, ever ready to "help a lame dog over a stile," and a prince of good nature. As a man of business he is proverbial for energy, quickness of perception, sterling integrity, and tremendous executive power. Mr. John Hoey has been for many years well known in the community. He started in an humble position with Adams & Co., and managed by industry, tact, and ability to make his way along, until he has become not only the executive head of the largest company in the world, but one of our wealthiest and best appreciated citizens.

The company which now ramifies every part of the land makes good its assertion to-day that no man has ever lost anything by it, by offering to pay at sight the claims of all parties whose valuables were abstracted from the company's safe a few days since. The loss of $500,000 and possibly more at one slap is sufficient, one would imagine, to stagger the most prosperous concern, but the offer of immediate payment does not look much like it.

It seems that the property did not all belong to New York nor to consignees of New York houses, but was divided between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and the New York banks and people, and their Eastern correspondents. The matter stolen was mainly in currency belonging to banking institutions as above, the total amount of which may be given approximately as follows:—

In the Washington pouch	$278,000
In the Baltimore pouch	150,000
In the Philadelphia pouch	100,000
In the New York pouch	150,000
Grand total	$378,000

This may be increased or lessened when the way-bills are obtained, which up to yesterday had not been sent in to the office of the General Superintendent. The messenger in whose charge the cars was at the time is William More; he has been in the employ some eighteen years and is regarded as an honest, active, valuable man. He used to run what is technically known as the "P. P." trunk between New York and Philadelphia, having always been esteemed one of the best men in the service.

No clue has yet been obtained to the men who became thus suddenly plethoric with greenbacks, but the invariable good luck of the Company leads the directors to hope even against hope. Such a lesson as this, at such a cost, must be pregnant with suggestions to younger and less solid companies, whose entire capital, assets, and credit would be swallowed as by a maelstrom in their endeavor to meet a loss like this, as sudden as it was tremendous.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Chess Tournament.

The contest among the chess players continued yesterday, at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, in Room No. 35 University Buildings, and, as on the opening day, a large gathering of experts in this fascinating and intellectual game were present. Two matches were played yesterday by Messrs. Graves and Martinez, of the second class, each gentlemen winning a game. Mr. Martinez came near winning both games, but lost the second by too hurried play.

They will play the closing game of the series next Tuesday. Mr. Dill played one game with General De Trobriand, both belonging to the second class, and after a severe struggle Mr. Dill came off victorious. No other match games were played yesterday. To-day at 2 P. M. Messrs. McKenzie and Stanley will play the second of their series of games, and some brilliant play is anticipated. The following interesting game, played by Messrs. McKenzie and Stanley on Monday, was unavoidably omitted yesterday, as errors were discovered at an hour too late for correction:—

BUY LOPEZ OPENING.

MACKENZIE. Black.	STANLEY. White.
1—P. K. 4.	P. K. 4.
2—K. Kt. B. 3.	Q. Kt. B. 3.
3—B. Q. Kt. 5.	P. Q. R. 3.
4—B. Q. R. 4.	P. Q. Kt. 4.
5—B. Q. Kt. 3.	K. Kt. B. 3.
6—Castles.	P. Q. 3.
7—Kt. K. Kt. 5.	B. K. 3.
8—Kt. x B.	P. x Kt.
9—B. x P.	Q. K. 2.
10—B. Q. Kt. 3.	Kt. Q. 5.
11—P. Q. 3.	P. K. R. 4.
12—Q. Kt. B. 3.	P. Q. B. 3.
13—B. K. Kt. 5.	Kt. K. 3.
14—K. B. x Kt	Q. x B.
15—P. K. B. 4.	Kt. K. Kt.
16—P. K. B. 5.	Q. Q. 2.
17—P. K. R. 3.	Q. Q. R. 2, ch.
18—P. Q. 4.	P. x P.
19—P. x Kt.	P. x Kt. dis. ch.
20—K. K. B. 2	P. x Q. Kt. P.
21—R. Q. Kt. sq.	K. R. P. x P.
22—Q. x P.	K. B. K. 2.
23—R. x Q. Kt. P.	R. K. R. 8, ch.
24—K. x R.	Q. x R.
25—B. x B.	R. x B.
26—Q. x K. Kt. P., ch.	K. Q. sq.
27—R. Q. Kt 3.	R. Q. R. 2.
28—Q. R. B. 6, ch.	K. Q. B. 2.
29—R. Q. 3.	Q. K. B. 5.
30—Q. K. Kt. 7, ch.	K. Kt. sq.
31—Q. K. R. 8, ch.	K. Kt. 2.
32—Q. Q. 4	R. O. R. sq.
33—R. Kt. R. 3.	R. K. Kt. sq.
34—Q. Q. 3.	Q. Q. B. 8. ch.
35—R. R. 2.	Q. K. B. 5. ch.
36—K. Kt. sq.	Q. Q. B. 8. ch.
37—K. B. 2	Q. K. B. 5, ch.
38—Q. K. B. 3.	Q. Q. 7, ch.
39—R. Kt. sq.	R. K. Kt. 2.
40—P. K. B. 5.	R. K. B. 2.
41—Q. K. B. 5.	Q. Q. 6. ch.
42—R. R. 2.	R. x B. P.
43—Q. Q. 7, ch.	K. Q. Kt .
44—Q. Q. 7, ch.	K. Q. B. 4.
45—R. R. R. 5, ch.	K. Q. Kt. 5.
46—R. K. R. 4.	Q. K. 4, ch.
47—K. Kt. sq.	Q. Q. B 4, ch.
48—K. R. 2.	R. K. B. 8.
49—Q. K. R. 4.	Q. K. Kt. 8, ch.
50—K. Kt. 3.	R. Q. 8.
51—Q. K. B. 4	R. K. 8.
52—Q. x Q. P., ch.	K. Q. R. 5.
53—R. K. B. 4.	Q. K. B. 7, ch.
54—K. K. Kt 5.	Q. x Kt. P., ch.
55—R. interposes.	Resigns in a few more moves.

—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The river-side route for the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad has been surveyed. It diverges from the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad at Brooke's Station, and adheres closely to the Potomac. The distance between the two cities by this route is just fifty miles. Other routes are to be surveyed.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH MATTERS.

Renting of Pews—$400 Bid for the First Choice.

The annual pew renting at Plymouth Church has become a feature of Brooklyn city life. Every year the entire church is thrown open to the public, the seats revert to the Board of Trustees, the genial pastor opens the meeting-auction with prayer, makes a few appropriate remarks, gets everybody in good humor, introduces Brother Pillsbury, who has sold the pews in this way since the commencement, and then the work goes on.

At 7½ o'clock Mr. James Freeland, the President of the society, Mr. Pillsbury, the auctioneer, and several clerks, came upon the platform, and Mr. Freeland called the meeting to order.

After a brief exposition of the "expectations" of the clerks, as to change of selection after a number was announced, Mr. Pillsbury took the stand, looking younger than he did twenty years ago.

The bidding opened at $200, and was run up to $400 by Mr. Claflin, for the first choice, Mr. Howard securing the second choice for $360, and Mr. R. S. Benedict the third for $320.

In the following list it will be noted that no record is made of the regular valuation of the pews, that being fixed the same for all time. Mr. Claflin, for instance, paid $400 for a choice. He chose No. 89, the assessed valuation of which is $120, making a total of $520 for the year's occupancy. Many of the pew-renters hold scrip, on which they are allowed interest, payable in pew rent; and as some of the shrewd financiers attendant there have, from time to time, bought up the scrip from their less wealthy brethren at half its value, they make a very good thing of it, at the same time securing eligible sittings. The premiums ranged high and held up in the $200s for a long time. We give herewith a list of the first fifty selections:—

Name	Pew.	Premium.
H. L. Claflin	89	$400
Joseph P. Howard	87	360
R. S. Benedict	86	320
H. C. Bowen	90	315
A. Claflin	85	300
S. P. Duree	55	295
M. S. Beach	56	305
John F. Howard	58	305
Charles Dennis	153	270
Mr. Dike	88	260
Mr. Bowen	135	250
E. R. Graves	102	255
Charles Blake	140	250
A. Lyndc	136	240
Mr. Gibson	54	250
Mr. Collins	131	240
Mr. Covington	132	240
Mr. Daniels	103	250
Aug. Storrs	104	240
Aug. Southwick	83	240
Mr. Arnold	84	240
Valentine & White	57	245
E. C. Southwick	59	245
A. Fitzgerald	101	220
Mr. Husted	105	235
Mr. Hewitt	106	235
J. W. Bates	107	240
Mr. Clarke	90	240
Charles Farrar	144	240
Mr. Vesey	143	225
Mr. Frazer	98	225
Mr. Aiken	46	225
Mr. Smith	60	210
Dr. Grant	61	215
Mr. Moody	130	210
W. A. Work	82	200
Mr. Pace	81	200
W. F. Webb	80	195
Mr. Reeker	129	195
George Betz	128	190
Aaron Smith	62	180
J. B. Hutchinson	127	175
H. B. Duryea	97	170
H. Hodgins	92	180
J. A. Noble	146	180
Mr. Smith	145	175
Mr. Wheeler	142	170
A. Holton	79	165
R. Patterson	47	170
W. Greene	63	165
Mr. Benedict	45	165
John R. Howard	43	180
Mr. Lent	44	180

The rental, as indicated by the foregoing and by the *esprit* with which the bidding was kept up during the evening, will fully equal, if not surpass, that of any previous year.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Captain Robert B. Pegram has been appointed Superintendent of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. The pay is $3000 per year.

—The "Congress" of Collectors of Customs is in session at the Treasury Department, Washington. Important suggestions will be made to Congress in regard to preventing smuggling.

—One of the merchant princes of Cincinnati, L. C. Hopkins, Esq., has presented the city, through the Council, with an acre of ground on Mount Auburn, worth fifteen thousand dollars, for use as a park.

—Walter Stockwell, of Northampton, Mass., the oldest person in the town, died on the 4th, being, at the time of his death, ninety-nine years one month and four days old. He was born at Thompson, Ct., and moved to Northampton when quite young.

—On Wednesday of last week, Charles, son of Holmes Mead, of Swanton, Vt., skated into a hole in the river and was drowned. His absence from home over night caused search to be made next day, when the place was discovered where he had fallen through the ice, with the evidence of a hard struggle to save himself.

—Captain Henry P. Butler, of Edgartown, Mass., who, while in command of ship *Sarah*, of New Bedford, belonging to Benjamin B. Howard and others, sold her catchings at Mauritius in 1863, pocketed the proceeds, and has since kept himself scarce, was arrested at Newport a few days since and is now in jail there.

—An incident occurred at St. Louis, on Saturday last, illustrating the fact that mules are not only the most sagacious of all four-legged animals, but they sometimes do things on purely scientific principles. A drove of about two hundred of these large-minded beasts were brought to the Illinois shore, opposite the city, and it was concluded that the best way to get them across was to start them on the ice and let them walk over. As soon as they reached the ice instinct taught them that they had embarked on a dangerous journey, and instantly the oldest mule in the drove—one, too, that had never been at a circus and had no education—took the lead, and one at a time the whole two hundred "fell in" and followed their leader in single file, with safe spaces between, and thus, stretching themselves into a long line, they crossed the river. The circumstance was witnessed by a number of gentlemen who were impressed with the wonderful illustration of mule sagacity.

—A movement has been inaugurated in Gloucester, Mass., for the erection of a "Memorial Hall," in honor of the soldiers from that town who have fallen during the late war. It is proposed to erect, at a cost of about $20,000, a building having in it a hall suitable for the requirements of the town to be let for public uses, the net proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and to the aid of returned soldiers in destitute circumstances. The building will be of a style of architecture appropriate to its character, and will have inscribed upon its walls the names of all who have died in the country's service from the town; and beneath the corner-stone will be deposited a list of the names of all who have served in the army and navy from the town at any time during the war, with a history of each of the companies raised by the town, a list of contributors to the memorial, and such other records as are suitable to be preserved in like manner.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Juarez and Negrete at San Antonio—More Arrivals of Union Soldiers—Bishop Gregg, of Texas—The Louisiana Freedmen—The Mississippi Levees—Cotton Markets, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—President Juarez and General Negrete arrived at San Antonio from El Paso on the 1st of January.

The Galveston *Bulletin* notices a number of United States troops passing to the Rio Grande.

There is a general decline in dry goods and groceries at Galveston and Houston. Cotton, especially in the superior grades, has advanced.

Bishop Gregg, of the Episcopal diocese of Texas, has arrived here, *en route* North on church matters.

Accounts from Louisiana country papers represent the freedmen as indisposed to contract, and refusing to make any agreements, except near the towns, expecting something extraordinary to turn up. In the parish of St. James work on several large plantations has entirely stopped since the 1st instant on this account, and there is some complaint in other parishes. A number of the principal planters of the Attakapas emigrated a few days since to Belize, Honduras.

General Humphreys, United States Engineers, advertises for proposals to build a number of important levees on the Mississippi, the work to be done by the middle of March next and paid for in cash by the Government.

Encouraging reports have been received from Mississippi as to the behavior of the freedmen, and their willingness to make contracts.

The colored troops are fast leaving the places lately garrisoned by them.

Sales of 1000 bales of cotton at 46@49 cents. Gold, 1·38.

KANSAS.

Organization of the Legislature—Senator Lane on Reconstruction.

TOPEKA, January 9.—The Kansas Legislature met to-day. Captain Banks was elected Secretary of the Senate, Colonel Burrows Speaker, and John F. Morton Clerk.

General Lane will speak here on Thursday night, on Reconstruction, endorsing President Johnson's policy.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 7.—The Hon. Peter Cone, for many years a State Senator, and a prominent citizen of Bullock county, died at his residence on the 6th instant.

The steamship *Julia*, from Boston for the Rio Grande, put into Fernandina, Fla., on the 6th instant, short of coal.

Arrived at Savannah, British ship *Crimea*, Captain England, from St. Vincent. Below, British barque *Rockaway*.

Marine Intelligence.

SANDY HOOK, January 10.—The brig reported last night, as passing in with signals of distress flying, was the *Itasca*. She has anchored west of the port, a long way off, and the pilot boat that was in company with her is anchored near her. A big boat has been going back and forth from the brig to the pilot-boat this morning. The brig is completely covered with ice. The bay is full of floating ice.

BOSTON, January 10.—The brig *Emma*, from Surinam for this port, struck the beach at East Sandwich, Cape Cod, at 3 A. M. on Wednesday, and went to pieces. The captain and two men were saved.

The brig ashore on Marshfield beach is the *George Blank*, of Portland. She will be a total wreck. The crew have been saved.

BOSTON, January 10.—There have been no arrivals from sea this morning. The wind is north, blowing a gale off Cape Cod with a heavy sea. The steamers *Thetis*, for New York, and *A. M. Kennedy*, for Baltimore, have returned, being unable to get to sea.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Arrived, steamship *Quaker City*, from Charleston, January 6. Reports off Charleston, spoke steamer *United States* from New Orleans for New York putting into Charleston, short of coal.

Arrived, steamer *Matanzas*, from New Orleans. Has been detained outside the harbor since Sunday last by fogs and thick snow storms.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—The Maryland Legislature met to-day. Governor Swann, elected a year since under the new Constitution, took his seat to-day, and will transmit his message to-morrow.

The weather is becoming quite mild.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 10.—In the ship *Zeno* murder case the mate has been sentenced to be hung by the Judges. Cook's confession implicates the mate and a hand on board the vessel. The time of the execution of the mate has not yet been fixed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Cotton dull at 50@51c. Flour firm and advancing; sales of 5000 bbls. State $7@8 85; Ohio, $8 45@10 25; Western, $7@8 85; Southern $8 70@15; Canadian, $8 05@11 25. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm; the Market unsettled and excited; sales of 1300 at $29 50. Lard quiet at 14½@17½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Cumberland preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 95; Reading, 102½; Erie, 96½; One-year Certificates, 98½; Treasury 7-3 10s, 98½; Ten-forties, 93½; Five twenties, 104; Coupon 6s, 103½; Gold, 139½.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and scarce. Corn dull, with a downward tendency. Oats 1@2c. lower. Cloverseed, $8. Provisions neglected, and prices nominal. Sugar and Coffee heavy. Whisky steady.

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

The Trial of General L. C. Baker.

The case of General L. C. Baker, charged with false imprisonment and robbery of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, pardon brokers, was set for trial in the Criminal Court to-day, and a large audience was in attendance. In consequence of the absence of Judge Fisher, the case was postponed until Wednesday.

It is expected that the developments in regard to the pardon brokerage business will be decidedly rich.

The Freedmen.

Dr. Reyburn, surgeon-in-chief of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, reports the statements in regard to destitution and starvation amongst the colored people of the district without foundation. The arrangements for affording relief to the destitute of this class are very complete.

Doings of Committees.

The Ways and Means Committee have discussed a proposition to change the existing law relating to goods in bonded warehouses, and will continue to-morrow.

Mr. McCulloch's bill is not yet taken up.

The Naval Appropriation bill was finished in Committee this morning, and is ready to be reported.

Excursion.

The officers of the Orange and Alexandia Railroad have invited the House Committee on Freedmen's Bureau to an excursion over their line, and it will be accepted.

The Eulogy on Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Bancroft, who is now expected to deliver the eulogy upon Mr. Lincoln, was the first choice of many members of the committee, prior to the selection of Mr. Stanton.

Paying the Army.

About $14,000,000 have already been disbursed in paying the army up to December 31. All officers and men who served to that date will be at once paid in full.

Pennsylvania Contested Election Case.

The case of Koontz vs. Coffroth, in the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, was up in Committee on Elections this morning. Both the claimants argued the case at length.

Colored Schools in Missouri and Arkansas.

General Howard is in receipt of the November Report of the Superintendent of Colored Schools in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, in which he says that there are now in operation in the former State 19 freedmen's schools, with 23 teachers and 1349 scholars; and that in Arkansas there are 13 schools, with 17 teachers and 1478 scholars.

English Aid for the Freedmen.

It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the ill-natured spleen exhibited by the English Government towards the United States during the late war, there is at least one association there whose benefactions in behalf of the freedmen of this country deserve special mention and commendation. The society referred to is the Birmingham Association, which, since the close of the war, has largely contributed towards the relief of the destitute freedmen of the United States. Their last invoice of goods, mostly clothing, amounts in value to over $3000, and the Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Deputy Collector at New York to hereafter admit all such goods free of duty.

Clerical Force of the Treasury.

The new Appropriation Bill contains some important changes in the organization of the clerical force of the Treasury Department, by which a virtual increase of salary will be conferred on worthy men. It provides that there are authorized to be appointed the following heads of divisions and clerks, viz.:—In the office of the Second Auditor, seven heads of divisions, at an annual salary of $1900 each; twenty-one clerks of class four, and one hundred and seventeen clerks of class three.

In the office of the Third Auditor, eight heads of divisions, at an annual salary of nineteen hundred dollars each; fourteen clerks of class four, eighty-six clerks of class three, and sixty-nine clerks of class two. In the office of the Second Comptroller, twelve heads of divisions at an annual salary of nineteen hundred dollars each; nine clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, fourteen clerks of class two, sixteen clerks of class one. The Bureau of Internal Revenue is also proposed to be reorganized in two divisions, in such manner as shall more liberally compensate those clerks who are placed in positions of great responsibility.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—On motion of Mr. Raymond (N. Y.), a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of deepening the channel at Hurlgate.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) introduced a resolution requesting that the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, should inform the House why Davis, Clay, and others are kept in confinement.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Anton Kruns vs. William H. Downs and John W. Hencill. An action of damages for an alleged illegal distraint for rent. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. K. Pease & Co. vs. Keegan, Bryson & Co. An action to recover for a quantity of yarns sold. Defense, that the goods were not delivered. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—George F. Brown vs. F. E. Swope. An action on an agreement to take certain stock in the Mutual Oil Company. Verdict for plaintiff, $3185.

Cyrus Carson vs. Amelia Myers. An action to recover for work and labor in laying certain pipe for defendant. Defense that the work was not properly done, and did not answer the purpose. Jury out.

Edward Walden, who survived, etc. vs. Hanna T. Garrett, administratrix, etc. Action on promissory notes. On trial.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong and Agnew.—Waitt vs. Hammond. Certificate to Nisi Prius. Argument concluded by H. M. Phillips and Thomas J. Dicks, Esqs., for defendant in error, and by Gibbons for plaintiff.

Scott vs. Fritz. Error to District Court. Argued by Longstreth for plaintiff in error, and by Pierce for defendant in error.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Fifth Part of the World.

From the Herald.

Our Australian correspondence, published yesterday, gives a highly interesting account of the British Colonies in the southern hemisphere. The progress in that part of the world is truly remarkable, and has nothing like it except in the more extraordinary progress of our own country. Cities have sprung up in a comparatively short period, having populations of a hundred thousand and upwards, and rivalling those of America or the Old World in magnificence. This is another evidence of the pre-eminent qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, or northern races of Europe, as colonists, over those of Southern Europe. Australia, or, more properly, Australasia, embracing the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, New Zealand, and other smaller ones, is following in the course of the American colonies, which now form the United States. The entire population is probably two millions.

The colony of Victoria alone is said to contain eight hundred thousand. The united colonies of America at the time they declared their independence had about three millions. What a mighty power has grown up here in less than a century from a population only one-third larger than that of the Australian colonies! Our own grand republican empire is the elder sister of the one now growing up in the fifth part of the globe. Like causes will produce like effects. The seeds of civil liberty sown there among the same ambitions, enterprising, and hardy race will be developed intimately in a republican form of government. England has found it necessary already to concede a great degree of self-government to the colonists. They still desire more, and it cannot be long before they will claim absolute independence.

The most remarkable fact stated by our correspondent which interests us is the progress of American enterprise and ideas in that part of the world. It appears that our people are doing almost as much as the British in its development. A great many Americans are there, and are taking a leading part in every kind of business. This is the leaven silently working that will in time produce great results. The great number of our whalers that used to go to the Southern seas, and the many that still go there, may be regarded as the pioneers of American enterprise and commerce. It was not an uncommon thing to see a fleet of twenty or thirty at one time in the harbors of Sydney, Hobart Town, or New Zealand. Trading vessels, with supplies and all sorts of articles of commerce, naturally followed. The discovery of gold in California greatly extended this commerce, and like discoveries in Australia increased it much more. The last event drew a considerable emigration from the United States. Thus the process of Americanizing in part the Southern hemisphere has been going on till we see the results mentioned by our correspondent.

But we may confidently look for greater results than these. Unbounded and varied as the resources of our own country are, the restless, adventurous, and enterprising character of our people will lead them to the rich colonies and genial climate of Australia in greater numbers than heretofore. Looking at the rapid development of California and the other States on the Pacific, and at the early period when railroads will traverse the continent from one ocean to the other, we may conclude that the bulk of travel and commerce to and from Australia will be through this country. Lines of steamships at no distant day will cross the Pacific, as they now cross the Atlantic, long voyages around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope will be avoided, and American interests and influence must become permanent throughout the South Seas. Standing in the centre of the world, America will exercise the greatest influence over the old continent of Europe on the one hand, and over the new continent of Australia and the Asiatic world on the other. Such views are deducible from what is occurring, and such undoubtedly is the fiat of destiny.

Emigration and the Destination of the Emigration.

From the Herald.

We published some time ago a list of the number of emigrants from Europe who arrived here from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1865, and we gave, as correctly as could be ascertained, the different parts of the country to which they betook themselves upon their arrival. Of course, in many instances, emigrants may have changed the point of final destination upon which they originally fixed their minds, but in the main the statement was undoubtedly accurate. Since the close of the war the attention of emigrants has been directed very considerably towards the Southern States, where favorable opportunities of leasing and cultivating to advantage plantations and farm lands are now presented. We append a list of arrivals from Europe between the 1st of November and the 31st of December of the past year, and the intended destination of the emigrants, which will show that foreign labor, industry, and capital are already beginning to turn, in increased ratio, towards the South. The number of emigrants who arrived here within these two months was 38,357, and were dispersed as follows:—

Arkansas	1	Minnesota	578
Alabama	18	Missouri	1314
British Columbia	10	Mexico	21
Canada	153	Mississippi	3
California	101	New Hampshire	29
Connecticut	428	Nova Scotia	8
Central America	3	New York	18,054
Cuba	2	New Jersey	1062
Delaware	28	Nebraska	25
District of Columbia	167	North Carolina	8
Florida	1	New Brunswick	4
Georgia	8	Oregon	4
Illinois	3036	Ohio	2348
Iowa	644	Pennsylvania	4887
Indiana	671	Rhode Island	242
Kentucky	290	South Carolina	88
Kansas	85	Texas	19
Louisiana	35	Tennessee	81
Massachusetts	1326	Vermont	29
Maryland	352	Virginia	120
Maine	108	Wisconsin	1739
Michigan	273	West Indies	5

It will be seen from this table that emigration is tending towards the former slave States of Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas—a large number going to Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia, than to Vermont or New Hampshire.

The Indebtedness of the South.

From the Times.

We have recently made reference to the debts due by the South to the North, and the prospects of collecting them. The subject is one of interest to both sections, owing to the vast amount at stake, and the peculiar situation and position of the parties. In the early part of 1861, while postal communication was uninterrupted, and business relations were still maintained with most if not all of the Southern States, our merchants attempted to save themselves from threatened losses by sending their claims out for collection. The sudden outbreak of actual hostilities obliged the holders to leave their notes, bills, and evidences of debt in the hands of Southern attorneys and agents, and from that time until the strife ended no information could be obtained in regard to them. Now, when the reign of law and order has succeeded the anarchy of rebellion, the losers are patiently but earnestly solicitous to learn the fate of their claims, and to understand their present status as creditors. Without pressing demands, general inquiry concerning them has been made, resulting, notwithstanding some notable exceptions, in barren prospects and meagre returns. Debtors have disappeared, are dead, are insolvent, take the benefit of stay laws and statutes of limitation, or refuse to pay on the naked principle of repudiation. But the one answer that continually comes back to the renewal of these demands is, that the debt was confiscated by the Confederate States Government, paid to the Receiver of the Confederacy in the currency of the realm of that day, and that the debtor sets this up as a bar to any other payment. Our Courts would, of course, ignore any voluntary payment made to the Confederate States, under their confiscation laws, but if the payment were forced, a question might be made as to the present liability of the debtor, and in either case it would lead to much litigation. It seems to us that the Legislatures of States recently in rebellion should have annulled by law all proceedings under their confiscation acts, and declared all debts of this class binding and unimpaired by payment to a Confederate receiver. As an evidence of good faith and return to sound principles of justice and right, which would aid them in their efforts at restoration, these States should discourage any attempts upon the part of their citizens to benefit by the accidents or chances of the war. Instead of passing such acts as the proposed Virginia stay law, in which non-resident creditors are not only prevented from enforcing their demands, but are expressly denied the security of having them a lien on the debtor's property, they should give every facility to the non-resident, whatever they may decide to do among themselves.

It is monstrous that they should attain success in any ends which they aimed at in bringing on this war; and one of their aims certainly was to avoid payment of their enormous debt to the North. If the Southern States fail to do justice in this matter, the duty of protecting Northern creditors will devolve upon Congress, and the South, gaining nothing by her stay laws, will suffer the odium of an attempt at repudiation, and see the ruin of her credit at a time when she stands most in need of indulgence, and is most desirous to regain commercial facilities.

Aspects and Prospects.

From the Tribune.

We spent the latter part of last week at Washington, anxiously inquiring into the political situation, and seeking to measure the probability of the rumored breach between the President and Congress touching Southern "Restoration" or "Reconstruction;" and we believe most of our readers will share the satisfaction with which we announce our conclusion that there need be, and probably will be, none. What maladroit, or malignant, or tale-bearing intermeddlers may achieve, we cannot foretell; but we are confident that there is no necessary incompatibility between the views and purposes of Congress and those of the President, and no desire—at least no predominant desire—on either hand to create such incompatibility. And we feel sure that frank, earnest, kindly conferences between the Capitol and the White House will speedily and almost certainly remove any obstacle which may seem to exist to a cordial and thorough co-operation.

Let us briefly set forth the chief elements of the problem to be solved:—

The President earnestly desires and urges the restoration of the Southern States to their former position in the Union and in Congress. In his view, those States have never been out of the Union since they were severally admitted into it, because they had no power to go out, and no portion of their people had any power to take them out. He would have the right of each State to a voice in the national councils recognized—fully, cordially, and as promptly as may be. Such is, essentially, the President's position.

Congress, on its part, desires, first, that the restoration of power to the South, or of the South to power, shall not involve or draw after it the power of merely whitewashed Rebels to repudiate the national debt, or impose the Rebel debt on the loyal States, or on the loyal people of any States, or, in combination with their sympathizers in the North, to pervert the authority, prestige, and patronage of the Union into an instrument of vengeance to be wielded by those who would have destroyed the Union against those who lavished blood and treasure to save it. In other words, it is resolved that they shall not win by "restoration" what they risked and lost by secession.

Secondly, it feels a solemn obligation to protect and shield the freedmen from oppression, injustice and revengeful inflictions prompted by their participation and profit by the great national triumph. It other words, it feels bound to secure to them the rights and immunities, not merely of freedmen, but of freemen.

We believe this a perfectly fair statement of what is mediated at either end of the avenue.

Are these ends incompatible? How, and wherein? Why should not the President accept and enforce the purposes of Congress? Why should not Congress accept and enforce the purpose of the President? Why is not the right with both? We cannot see.

Bear in mind that we, who are Unionists not by the potency of shot and shell, but because we love our country and its flag, are a clear majority in the South as well as in the North—in South Carolina and Mississippi as well as in Massachusetts and Vermont. It is only by an abuse of language that the late Rebels—penitent or impenitent—arrogate to themselves the designation "The South." Whatever power they possess is based on the denial of natural right—on the monopoly of caste—on the arbitrary subjugation of the Union majority by the Rebel minority. We can afford—and should be very glad—to remove and efface all political disabilities resulting from the Rebellion if our adversaries would unite in ignoring those based arbitrarily on the irrelevant circumstance of color. All we ask is that the taint of African blood shall be deemed as effaceable as that of treason. What impartial observer will say that this is harsh or unreasonable? We urge universal amnesty for treason; we ask a like oblivion of the fact that a part of our people have been slaves. Let bygones be bygones.

If there be any party or faction who insist on keeping the South indefinitely out of the Union, as a punishment for what is past, it is formidable neither by its logic nor its numbers. If any desire to keep a single State out of Congress one day longer than shall be necessary to secure the integrity of the nation and the rights of its humbler citizens, we are sure it is far short of a majority in either branch of Congress. But that the loyal people of the North should seek to secure the loyal people of the South against infliction or disability impelled by resentment for their loyalty, is not merely natural, wholesome, commendable; it is vital, inevitable. Not to do so would be perilous ingratitude and perfidy.

The assumption that "the South"—that is, the *white* South—is universally, invincibly hostile to any practical recognition of the rights of the freedmen, is not sustained by facts. Witness the following resolves of a "Conservative" meeting held at Memphis on the 27th ultimo, to denounce and resist the "Radicalism" of "Sumner, Stevens & Co.," and their open or secret allies in the lately Rebel States:—

Resolved, That we accept the political situation as it is, with its rights and its responsibilities, and pledge ourselves in good faith to carry out the views of President Johnson, so far as developed, for the restoration of our former relations in the Union. That we are in favor of legislation that will secure to the freedman all his natural and acquired rights, among them that of testifying in courts of justice, subject to the usual tests of character and credibility, and of such general policy as will make the freedman contented with his situation, and a friendly and zealous co-worker in the great work of building up and restoring the industry and prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That our present Legislature has failed to comprehend the true situation of public affairs, and their late action, in refusing to accord to the freedman the right to testify in our courts of justice, is, in our opinion, a deliberate attempt on their part to thwart the policy of President Johnson in reorganizing the government of these States, and restoring them to their former position in the Union under the Constitution.

—This is but a straw; but there are many moving in the same direction. There are many knaves or ninnies in the South, and a great majority of them have been hot secessionists; but even these will recognize—if you give their heads time to cool—that all attempts to keep the blacks under foot, now that slavery is dead, must prove ultimately futile, and must immediately work infinite confusion and disaster to the industry and prosperity of the South. We of the North have a deep interest in the recognition of the blacks as entitled to all the rights of freemen; but our pecuniary interest in it is as nothing to that of the South.

Of course, we do not pretend to say, nor even aspire to know, precisely on what basis the Southern States will be restored to all their former rights and privileges; but we are confident that the work will be not only seasonably done but well done. Every interest and every section imperatively requires a restoration of fraternity and lasting peace; and every condition of that restoration whereon the majority in Congress is likely to insist will be found as essential and as beneficent to the South as to the North.

Thomas Jefferson and the Monroe Doctrine.

From the World.

We observe that the *Times* and the *Tribune*, in their comments on the meeting of Saturday evening, try to let down the public feeling, and to induce their readers to regard the overthrow of the Mexican republic by French bayonets as a trivial matter. Unless we intend to acquiesce in what has been done, this is a sinister course; but, happily, it is not likely to be approved by the American people. Mexico being our nearest neighbor, the practical suspension of diplomatic relations is an inconvenience which ought not to be prolonged without necessity. If we are going to acquiesce, Maximilian ought to be recognized; but if we are resolved never to enter into diplomatic relations with him, it is of the first importance that we keep up the spirit of strenuous remonstrance, and hasten his expulsion by every expedient means.

Every government, no matter what its origin, acquires authority and stability by mere duration. If Napoleon the Third had been dethroned, within the first two years after his coronation, a much larger party would have given their aid than would co-operate in such an attempt now when the lapse of time has steadied his throne. No political community wishes to live in a state of perpetual disturbance; and if Maximilian should remain several years longer in his present position, the Mexican people would gradually bring themselves to acquiesce in his rule. The persistent activity of a party hostile to him will depend on the encouragement they receive from the United States. We owe it equally to the Mexican people and to ourselves either to recognize the empire and put an end to false hopes, or else to cause it to be understood that no such recognition will ever be conceded unless as the consequence of a war.

The columns of the *Times* faithfully reflect the insidious policy of Mr. Seward. Its purpose is to circumvent the popular determination which it dares not meet, by pretenning that the empire will crumble to pieces of itself, and thus staving off action till the lapse of time shall have given the new Government a prescriptive right to continuance. It is by this sort of "masterly inactivity" that Mr. Seward intended to give, and, had President Lincoln lived, would have given stability to the French-Austrian throne.

The bolder friends of Maximilian adopt a different kind of tactics. They go into historical investigations to show that the Monroe Doctrine was not intended to have any such application as that now given it; asserting that it was merely a temporary expedient, adopted by British suggestion, to meet a particular emergency; and that it ought to have died with the occasion that called it forth. So far as the Monroe Doctrine was a British inspiration, this is no doubt true; but it is a mere surface view of its American side. The American Government availed itself of that occasion to declare to the world a determination it had previously matured. The Monroe Doctrine struck its roots so deep only because it expressed a policy which it was equally incumbent on us to adopt, had that particular occasion never emerged.

Mr. Jefferson, the most sagacious of our statesmen, was the original author of this policy. He had the forecast to descry, by the intuition of genius (for Jefferson was as truly a genius in politics as Shakespeare in poetry, or Raphael in art), that, in the course of political development, the duty would devolve upon us of being the protector, on this continent, of the independence of nations. By one of those prophetic glimpses which occur only to minds of the first order, he conceived the policy which we call the Monroe Doctrine from the moment that the South American colonies made their first effort to throw off the yoke of Spain. Fifteen years before Monroe's famous Message, while Jefferson himself was yet President, he declared his sentiments as follows, in a letter to Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana:—

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1808.—The truth is that the patriots of Spain have no warmer friends than the Administration of the United States; but it is our duty to say nothing, and to do nothing for or against either. If they succeed, we shall be well satisfied to see Cuba and Mexico remain in their present dependence: but very unwilling to see them in that of either France or England, politically or commercially. We consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere. We wish to avoid the necessity of going to war till our revenue shall be entirely liberated from debt. Then it will suffice for war without creating new debt or taxes. These are sentiments which I would wish you to express to any proper characters of either of these two countries, and particularly that we have nothing more at heart than their friendship.

By observing the date it will be seen that this letter was written many years before the Holy (or, as Jefferson called it, the Hellish) Alliance had been dreamt of. Quite independently of the designs of that famous conspiracy of sovereigns, and with a prophetic perception of the duties which would result from our situation, Mr. Jefferson had come to the conclusion that European influence must be excluded from this hemisphere. While Mexico was a submissive colony of Spain, he saw that if her allegiance should be broken, it would be our duty to prevent her falling into political or commercial dependence on either France or England. The declarations of this letter are the Monroe Doctrine in the sense in which we now assert it; it is the doctrine in the nakedness of nature, before it had been dressed in the swaddling clothes furnished by Mr. Canning.

When Mr. Canning made his proposal, our Government looked upon it as an opportune occasion for declaring to the world a policy which it had long meditated. Mr. Monroe, as well as Madison and so many other able men, was a disciple of Jefferson, and already understood his general ideas on this interesting subject. Canning's proposal therefore met a warm welcome. Mr. Calhoun, then a member of the Cabinet, said, in a speech many years afterwards, when he had become the only survivor of that Administration:—

I remember the reception of the despatch from Mr. Rush as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday. I well recollect the great satisfaction with which it was received by the Cabinet. It came late in the year—not long before the meeting of Congress. As was usual with Mr. Monroe upon great occasions, the papers were sent round to each member of the Cabinet, so that each might be duly apprised of all the circumstances, and be prepared to give his opinion.

But on this occasion, which the counsels of Jefferson had taught him to regard as great, President Monroe did not seek the advice of his Cabinet alone. He promptly laid the question before the patriarch of American Democracy, and, in response to his solicitations, received the following letter:—

TO THE PRESIDENT.

MONTICELLO, October 24, 1823.—Dear Sir:—The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation; this sets us the compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening upon us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom. One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit: she now offers to lead, and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition we detach her from the band of despots, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause. Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system, of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it. And if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers and draw over to ourside its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion, that it will prevent, instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale, and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war. For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violation of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the equally lawless Alliance, calling itself Holy.

But we have first to ask ourselves a question. Do we wish to acquire to our own Confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the country and isthmus bordering on it, as well as those whose waters would flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. Yet, as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war, and its independence, which is our second interest (and especially its independence of England), can be secured without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting its independence, with peace and the friendship of England, rather than its association at the expense of war and her enmity.

I confess honestly, therefore, join in the declaration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of these possessions, that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country; but that we will oppose, with all our means, the forcible interposition of any other power as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and most especially their transfer to any power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it, therefore, advisable, that the Executive should encourage the British Government to a continuance in the dispositions expressed in the letters by an assurance of his concurrence with them so far as his authority goes; and that, as it may lead to war, the declaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case should be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting, and under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself.

I have been so long weaned from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible I am not qualified to offer opinions on them worthy of any attention. But the question now proposed involves consequences so lasting, and effects so decisive of our future destinies, as to rekindle all the interest I have heretofore felt on such occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of opinions which will prove only my wish to contribute still my mite towards anything which may be useful to our country. And praying you to accept it for what it is worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Here, then, is a contemporary exposition of the Monroe Doctrine, of more value than all else that has ever been written on this subject. Those sciolists in American history who affect to enlighten popular ignorance, and think to belittle and explain away the Doctrine by proving it a suggestion of Canning's, adapted to a temporary and defunct occasion, may here learn its true scope, and the long-sighted aim of its author. In his mind, it rested on no transient grounds; and he eagerly caught at the opportune occasion for prompting a step, which, like the Declaration of Independence, should mark the opening of a new epoch in the politics of the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Canning's proposal and the schemes of the Holy Alliance merely furnished the *costume* in which the enduring policy of our Government made its first appearance in political society. In Mr. Jefferson's letter the policy is explained with the frankness of private friendship, unrestrained by the official reserve of Mr. Monroe's Message, which put forth the same ideas in the "State-paper style."

It is an illustrious proof of Jefferson's gift to discern the beginning and to anticipate the wants of a new era, that, so long ago as when he was President, he conceived a policy which, after the lapse of fifty-eight years, is found to be a true embodiment of the sentiments and the sense of duty of a mighty people, and accepted by them as the abiding corner-stone of their continental politics. The idea might have occurred to an inferior mind; but who but Jefferson could, at that early day, have appreciated its growing importance, and have made this exposition which the lapse of time has not rendered obsolete?

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
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Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags Satchels Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A complete assortment of Rosewood Chamber and Parlor Furniture.
A general assortment of Walnut Chamber, Parlor, Dining-Room, and Library, at very reduced prices.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
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MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
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NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 9 15 6m

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Has just opened a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Gigs, etc. 12 18 1m

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Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT }
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On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca to all parts of the Union.
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On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan	"1881	$107,000 00
120 000 " 6 "	"1881	128 100 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan		90 555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125 000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		132 812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20 000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23 750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8 580
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
45,000 Detroit and United States Government, subject to ten days' call		45,000 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18 900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170 700 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$936 569 00
Real Estate		36 000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made		121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value		2 210 00
Cash in Banks	$55,956 89	
Cash in Drawer	676 48	
		56,633 37
		$1 203 64 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.
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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 1y

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997 869
PREMIUMS	1 103 428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745.	Income for 1865, $301,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
DIRECTORS:

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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahoney,	Benjamin Etting,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
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FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
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James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
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William B. Bullock,	Chas P. Bayard,
Wm. C. Needles,	J. Hilborn Jones,
John D Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
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SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS
FORTY DOLLARS $40.
THE NEW STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,
WILLIAM LIESEGANG, Commander,
Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 13, carrying passengers at above low rates.
The well-known and popular steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will follow January 20.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.
The splendid new steamship SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, will sail Saturday, January 13, and be succeeded by the SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, Saturday, January 20.
For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 220 CHESNUT STREET.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 1 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.
We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSALL and ADELAIDE.
Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with the Portsmouth and Suffolk Blackwater, Edenton Plymouth Weldon Raleigh Goldsboro Newbern Wilmington and all points on the great southern route.
Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most expeditious and the cheapest route.
Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe $7 75
" " Norfolk 7 75
" " City Point 10 25
" " Richmond 10 25
Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.
Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.
Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!
State Rooms and Meals extra.
The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.
Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9 15 or 11 30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.
M. N. FAULS, President.
R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila. 11 29

HAMILL'S PAS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For additional Local Items see Fif[illegible]*]

MODERATING — THE ICE HARVEST.—From 6 o'clock on Monday morning until 12 o'clock yesterday there was a rise in the mercury of thirty degrees. So material a change took from the atmosphere much of its keenness and made it endurable. Ladies appeared on the promenade yesterday, and the retail quarters presented their usual business-like aspect. Above the city the Delaware was stationary, but the icebont had so broken the ice in front of the city and some distance beyond it that the steam ferry boats were enabled to make their usual trips to Camden and return. Some distance above parties were taking advantage of the elegant skating to indulge in that favorite sport. The ice on the Schuylkill was, in places, about six inches thick, and in most excellent condition for skating. Ice dealers were making preparations to lay in their stock, and will begin to cut to-day. They will require clear and cold weather for a week to enable them to fill their houses. The skating on the Schuylkill was never finer, and many graceful skaters were yesterday moving over its glassy surface with an ease and fleetness rather astonishing to those not practised in the art. Both above and below the dam the skating is good.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Control was held yesterday afternoon, President Shippen in the Chair. A communication was received from the Fourteenth Section, announcing Mr. Samuel Scheide as Controller for that Section. A communication was also received from the Ninth Section, calling attention to the fact that the basement of Zane street Grammar School is over a well, and in a very unsafe condition. The Chair here announced the following Standing Committees:—Boys' High School—Messrs. Freeborn, Rittenhouse, Cushman, Fletcher, Milligan. Girls' High and Normal School—Messrs. Vaughn, Levick, Hilles, Elkin, Nebinger. Property—Messrs. Haines, Marks, Levick, Green, Fletcher. Accounts—Messrs. Taylor, Hoffman, Milligan, Money, Getz. Supplies—Messrs. Rittenhouse, Cushman, Hilles, Duffy, Hoffman, Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools—Messrs. Hilles, Vaughn, McManes, Clark, Duffy. Reports of Schools—Messrs. Molineaux, Abel, Gaw, Fagan. Qualifications of Teachers—Messrs. Clark, Abel, Taylor, Scheide, Elkin. Text Books—Messrs. Marks, McManes, Haines, Fagan, Scheide. Expenses—Messrs. Freeborn, Money, McIntyre, Nebinger, Molineaux.

RELIEF FOR THE FREEDMEN.—A meeting of the Women's Central Branch of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association was held yesterday morning, at Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets. Mrs. Thomas P. James is the President of the organization; Mrs. Dr. Joseph Parrish, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ann Stevenson, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Eliza Brady, Treasurer. The territory embraced by the Women's Branch includes Pennsylvania east of the Alleghenies, New Jersey south of Trenton, and the whole of Delaware. There are already sixty-eight ladies' aid societies established within these limits, of which twenty-five are in this city, thirty-four in the other counties of this State, eight in New Jersey, and one in Delaware. Within the six weeks preceding the end of the year, boxes of clothing, etc., amounting in value to nearly $11,000 were distributed by the Branch to suffering freedmen in various places in Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and the District of Columbia.

THE FENIANS.—A meeting of the friends of Irish nationality was held last evening in the Hall on Locust street, above Eighth, for the purpose of organizing a new circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. John Hasson presided, and Mr. J. Brennan acted as Secretary. Mr. James Gibbon made an address, explanatory of the difficulties which exist in the Brotherhood, and was followed by Mr. Carlin, of Emmet Circle. The new organization received the name of General Sweeney's Circle. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the Fenian Senate, and pledging the support of the Circle to President Roberts, Secretary of War Sweeney, and the Senate, in everything that in their judgment would further the Fenian cause.

THE TEACHERS' WARRANTS.—The heavy discount to which the holders of city warrants have been subjected, has led the Association of Male Principals of Public Schools to take action on the matter. A communication from a committee of this association was presented to the Board of School Controllers yesterday, requesting them to ask of the State Legislature the passage of a law which will require the money appropriated to the first district for school purposes to be set apart by the Receiver of Taxes and the City Treasurer, subject to the order of the Board of Controllers. Mr. Shippen presented an act to this effect, which was referred.

PRESENTATION TO THE PHILADELPHIA HOSE COMPANY.—On Monday evening the members of the Philadelphia Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, were agreeably surprised by a visit of a delegation of members from the Montgomery Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company of Norristown, who had prepared for presentation a beautiful set of engrossed resolutions, in a magnificent frame. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Jones, of Norristown, who alluded to the many past favors they had received from the members of the Philadelphia, and was appropriately responded to by Mr. John C. Kelly, Vice-President of the Philadelphia.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—An Indian, known as John Thomas, who had been indulging in too much fire-water, entered a music store, near Tenth and Chesnut streets, yesterday morning, and took a seat near the stove to warm himself, where he soon fell asleep. A policeman was summoned to remove him, and he was taken to the Central lock-up. When before the alderman for a hearing, he said, in a piteous tone, "Let Indian go, won't you? Indian do no harm." Unfortunately for John, the Alderman had listened to a similar appeal before, and a promise to reform had not been kept by the Indian.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The second meeting held in observance of the week of prayer took place yesterday afternoon at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, Rev. J. H. Suydam, Pastor. The subject to which attention was specially directed, and for which the prayers were offered at this meeting, was "The Christian Church; that its testimony may be clearer, its faith stronger, and its devotedness, liberality, and zeal enlarged." The church was filled, and the services were replete with interest.

OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRY BUREAU.—The Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Kneass, who by an act of Assembly is made the head of the Department for Registering Real Estate, has prepared a report for the inspection of the Mayor. The report states that the Department has been in successful operation since last July, and that since that time there have been received and registered 10,800 descriptions of deeds, which is an average of 70 7-10 per day, a full complement for two desks.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The following note was received yesterday by Collector William B. Thomas:—

"William B. Thomas, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed one hundred and forty-five dollars, which I knowingly defrauded the Government of, duties at your Custom House. Please place the same in the Treasury, and thereby relieve the mind of a REPENTANT."

EXPLOSION OF A GAS-METER.—Last evening a gas-metre in the residence of Mr. Hacker, Fourth street, below Spruce, exploded with a loud report. The explosion was caused by taking a light into the cellar after an escape of gas through a leak. The floor was set on fire and the firemen attended, but their services were not required.

FROST BITTEN.—Andrew Brown, 32 years of age, residing on Salem alley, below Pine street, had both of his hands severely frost bitten while engaged in hauling ice on Monday.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—St. Stephen's Lutheran Church in Manton, Twenty-fourth Ward, is rapidly approaching completion. The rear room will be occupied by the congregation on next Sunday, when services will be held morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Bird is the pastor.

THE ST. MALACHI FIRE HORN.—The voting for the fire trumpet at St. Malachi's Fair will close on Saturday evening next. The vote on Monday night stood as follows:—South Penn Hose, 233; Hand-in-hand Engine Company, 258; Humane, 9; Spring Garden Hose Company, 22.

AMUSEMENTS

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to the o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
WEDNESDAY, January 10,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
See entire announcement elsewhere in this journal.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON OF THE
MARETZEK GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The last representation by the Company of
MEYERBEER'S GRAND MASTERPIECE.
L'AFRICAINE. L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE. L'AFRICAINE.
The very great expense attending studying and producing this wonderful Opera must always preclude its pronouncion, save where a number of highly remunerative houses may be confidently expected.
L'AFRICAINE is beyond all cavil.
THE MOST POPULAR OPERA KNOWS TO LYRIC FAME.
The following facts, within the reach of every musical critic, will evidence it:—
L'AFRICAINE has been cast doubly, and presented every night during the entire season at both Opera Houses in London.
L'AFRICAINE is cast doubly, and presented every evening of the season in Vienna.
L'AFRICAINE is cast doubly, and presented every evening of the season at Berlin.
L'AFRICAINE has been steadily presented at PARIS three times each week at both the principal Opera Houses since its original introduction.
L'AFRICAINE is at this time playing steadily at THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL THE OPERA HOUSES OF THE WORLD.
EXCURSION TRAINS, EXTRA ABENDZUG, entitled L'AFRICAINE trains, are daily run from the cities and towns surrounding the principal cities of its representation, thronged with multitudes anxious to witness L'AFRICAINE.
THE CAST OF THE OPERA
at no city in the world is held to be superior to that which first presented it in America, and which sustains its arduous roles to night.
Selika, a Slave.....Signora Barozzi Zuccoli
(Her first appearance this season.)
Inez, Daughter of Don Diego, Signora Fabichetta Bosisio
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Anna, an Attendant.....Madame Reichardt
Vasco di Gama.....Sig. Francesco Mazzoleni
(His first appearance this season.)
Nelusko, a Slave.....Signor Fernando Bellini
Don Pedro.....Signor Antonucci
Grand Sacerdote.....Signor Lorini
Inquisitor.....Herr Muller
Don Alvan.....Herr Reichardt
Don Diego.....Signor Barili
Grances.—Signors Abelli, Morenelli, Du Verne, Ambroll, Contarini, Vicenzo.
Inquisitors—Sigs. Abrecci, Swicardi, Bernardotti, Massabrecci, Ivani.
Sailors, Soldiers, Cavaliers, Indians, Donnas, Amazons, Bayaderes,
by the Ladies and Gentlemen of THE GRAND CHORUS,
and the Ladies and Gentlemen of THE BALLET.
ACT I.
Council Chamber of the King of Portugal. Sentence of Vasco di Gama.
ACT II.
Prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon.
ACT III.
Interior of the ship "Isabella."
ACT IV.
Grand Indian Festival.
ACT V.
Scene 1—The Garden of the Palace.
Scene 2—The Upas Tree.
The MISE EN SCENE including the celebrated ship scene, is from the New York Academy.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
Secured Seats (for this occasion).....TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Family Circle.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
Amphitheatre.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Seats may be secured and tickets for all parts of the house purchased at the Academy and at Trumpler's Music Store to-day.
TO-MORROW (Thursday),
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
IL PURITANI.
FRIDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 10,
Commencing at 2 o'clock
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Bolldieu's Favorite Opera,
LA DAME BLANCHE.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
BY
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
Theodore Habelmann, His first appearance as George Brown.
Joseph Hermanns, His first appearance as Gaveston.
Heinrich Steinecke, His first appearance as Dixon.
Madame Johanna Rotter, Her first appearance as Anna.
Mad'lle Frica de Gebile, Her first appearance as Marguerite.
Mad'lle Sophie Dziuba, Her first appearance as Jenny.
Otto Lehmann, His first appearance as High Sheriff.
Tickets.....ONE DOLLAR
Seats secured without extra charge.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
William E. Sinn.....Resident Manager
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
OF
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM.
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 9 and 10,
will be repeated
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its powerful cast and the grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
The performance to commence with Boucicault's powerful drama entitled
THE PHANTOM.
In which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Annie Ward, Mr. C. Lewis, J. T. Ward, F. Foster, and other favorites will appear.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
For this Week only, the Doors will open at 6 45, and the Curtain will rise at 7 30 o'clock.
On Wednesday afternoon EXTRA MATINEE, when THE OCTOROON will be given by special request.
On
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13,
EIGHTY-SECOND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.
Admission to Matinee, 30 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1; Curtain to rise at 2 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7½.
THIRD NIGHT
of the Brilliant Vocalist and Comic Actress,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
acknowledged by the press and public as
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY.
First night of John Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 10,
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Lagny.....Mr. Charles Walcott, Jr.
After which Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
H. R. H. Po-ca-hon-tas.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. J. Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. Charles Walcott, Jr.
To conclude with the laughable comedietta of
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Uncle Foozle.....Mr George H. Griffiths
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
THIS EVENING
LOST IN LONDON.
Nelly Armroyd.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Benjamin Blinker.....Stuart Robson
Act First—Lancashire. The Coal Mines.
Act Second—London. Featherston's House.
Act Third—Regent's Park, London, in a Snow Storm.
Act Fourth—Dining Hall, Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
To conclude with the laughable piece,
JONES' BABY.
Mr William Jones.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
First time of THE NEEDFUL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Last week of the successful Comic Pantomime,
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
The celebrated WILLIAM F. WALLETT will shortly appear.
Look out for the Grand Historical Spectacle,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
26 horses and 100 performers.

CONCERT HALL.
CONSTANTLY INCREASING SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING
SECOND GRAND SERIES OF SOIREES DIABOLIQUES OF
MR. ROBERT HELLER.
MIRACLES, MELODY
COMEDY, AND MYSTERY,
BY THE
"CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."
THE MARVELLOUS GOBLIN DRUM
will be introduced in the first part of the programme.
PRUDENT THALBERG
AND AN
INEXPRESSIBLE REMINISCENCE OF FAUST,
in the second
THE CELEBRATED WOOD MINSTRELS
in the third; and
THE DAVENPORT CABINET OF PHANTOMS UNVEILED
in the last part; constituting altogether an
UNPARALLELED PROGRAMME
OF
MARVEL, MUSIC, AND COMMON SENSE.
FUN,
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY January 13.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $2000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a few days more, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition
in connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL.
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 8 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND STARRING.
11 18smth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POITER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

TEAS, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN,
No. 932 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER OF TEAS.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
IMPORTER OF
GLORNEY'S DUBLIN MUSTARD
HENRY CHAPMAN
Roasts Coffee
WITHOUT WATER OR LARD.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
CHOICE NEW MIXTURE
FOR
CONNOISSEURS IN TEA,
$1 25 PER POUND.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
PURE SPICES.
NONE OTHER SOLD
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
EXTRA CHOICE JAPAN TEA,
The Only Lot
IMPORTED IN STONE JARS.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
NEW CROP OOLONG.
HENRY CHAPMAN
Has just received
A FOURTH INVOICE OF
GLORNEY'S MUSTARD.
No prevarication on the issue of falsehood to effect sales.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
12 12 1m No 932 ARCH STREET.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—I, WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer No 498, SECOND Street, has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 20 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.
A 1No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Letter Presses,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Halters,	Grain Sacks, etc.
Hames,	

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 8 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 tj31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING,
C. P., September T., 1865, No. 17.
Claim for paving, etc., $104 62. lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.
A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with interest to
W. A. SLIVER,
11 15w3m Attorney for Claimant,
No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tongues, Frises, Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3 2m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY,
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 1 4m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 9, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, January 13, 1866, for the delivery at the United States storehouse, Hanover street wharf, Philadelphia, properly packed and ready for transportation the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
100 Paint Brushes, from 4 to 6 O. best Clinton's.
25 Varnish Brushes, assorted, best Clinton's.
25 Coal Oil Lamps, No. 2, best, for office desks.
100 Lamp Chimneys, coal oil, No. 2.
100 do do do No. 2½.
10 dozen Lamp Wicks, do., 1½ inch wide.
10 gross Wicks, Nos. 1 and 2.
5 gross Wicks, 1 inch wide.
1,510 pounds Manilla Rope, 1 inch wide, for Wagon Covers.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
50 barrels Coal Oil, in very best barrels.
10 barrels Sperm Oil, in very best barrels.
5 gallons Castor Oil.
10,000 pounds White Lead, in oil, Lewis', in 25, 50, and 100-pound kegs.
2,000 pounds Putty, in 200-pound kegs.
1,000 pounds Venetian Red, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
400 pounds Chrome Yellow, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
300 pounds Patent Dryer, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
5 barrels Spirits of Turpentine in tight and best barrels.
2 pounds Pulverized Pumice Stone.
2 barrels Japan Drying, best Turpentine.
1 gross one-pound Packing Bottles.
½ gross two-pound Packing Bottles.
2 gross Large Bottle Corks.
2 gross Vial Corks.
All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.
Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the United States Warehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.
Bidders will please state the time of delivery of articles bid for.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.
By order of
Colonel WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster.
Philadelphia Depot.
1 10 3t HENRY BOWMAN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel,
28 " " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
750 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
225 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
700 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
29 Musicians' and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
61 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
20,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
20,000 Cap Pouches.
55,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
83,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cores, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
152 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order,
T. C. BRADFORD,
Captain Ord., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States, and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
800 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH SIREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.
On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,
at 11 o'clock,
will be sold at Public Sale,
GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, VIZ.:—
19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked.
9560 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked
4560 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked
4601 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87 468 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
6167 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.
This Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.
Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.
When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in
Terms, United States currency.
S. V. BENET,
12 19 6t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

Is Mr. Seward's Policy at Variance with the Monroe Doctrine?

THE Democratic journals are employing that time which was formerly occupied with searching the Constitution to discover the illegality of all the actions of the Administration, with reading up musty documents and quoting from forgotten State papers, to prove that the Monroe doctrine actually existed, and that it was and is a political principle in our national affairs. They make extracts from JEFFERSON, MADISON, and CALHOUN, to prove that they favored the supremacy of republican institutions on this continent. They exhume forgotten letters, and level the battery of precedent against the course Secretary SEWARD in regard to the continuance of a monarchy in Mexico. The *World* and *Express* make eloquent extracts from the fathers of our system, to show their advocacy of a united and free continent. We find that Mr. JEFFERSON, in 1808, says:—

"*We consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere. We wish to avoid the necessity of going to war, till our revenue shall be entirely liberated from debt. Then it will suffice for war, without creating new debts or taxes.*"

And in 1823:—"*Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe.*"

Such are fair samples of the quotations which fill two columns and a half of the *World*, and are being republished bodily in all the Democratic organs from Maine to Minnesota. There is nothing more improving to the style or more ennobling to the political tone of a paper than to refer to the utterances of statesmen, now passed from our midst, who are universally esteemed as patriotic, and without doubt the friends of the Monroe doctrine, conclusively proving that MONROE, JEFFERSON, and CALHOUN, all held the same opinions as themselves in regard to the toleration of a monarchy in America. We freely grant that this fully establishes this interesting coincidence in sentiment, but what is their object in laying down this proposition? We all know before they commenced that the Monroe doctrine was supported by the fathers of the Constitution, as we know equally well that it is similarly received by all the people of America to day, always excepting an ex-Governor of Ohio. The object the Democracy have in view is evidently exhibited in the declaration that "the columns of the *Times* faithfully reflect the insidious policy of Mr. SEWARD. Its purpose is to circumvent the popular determination, which it dares not meet, by pretending that the Empire will crumble to pieces of itself, and thus staving off action till the lapse of time shall have given the new Government a prescriptive right to continuance. It is by this sort of 'masterly inactivity' that Mr. SEWARD intended to give and, had President LINCOLN lived, would have given stability to the French-Austrian throne."

The aim, therefore, of this exhuming of the Madison papers, and quotations from JEFFERSON'S life, is to prove that Mr. SEWARD is violating the fundamental principle of our Government in not going to war with France in order to drive MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico. The design is to create a belief that the policy of the Secretary is one to which all our traditions and prejudices are opposed, one which would be injurious to the nation, and render most unpopular the Administration of which he is a member. The question pertinently suggests itself, "Is Mr. SEWARD'S course of conduct at variance with the Monroe doctrine?" The Democracy say it is: we maintain, on the contrary, it is only an enunciation of that grand principle, but so toned down by discretion as to conserve the national good, yet maintain the maxim which has been officially affirmed since the opening of the century. The very extract from JEFFERSON which the *World* quotes, is a direct compliment to Mr. SEWARD'S diplomacy. He says in 1808, distinctly, that "we want to avoid the necessity of going to war until our revenue is entirely liberated from debt;" and the necessity was avoided by just such a line of diplomacy as the Secretary of State is adopting to-day. We had no war in 1808, or for years afterwards; the doctrine of "America for Americans" was only a theory until the commencement of Mr. MONROE'S Administration, ten years after the date of Mr. JEFFERSON'S quoted letter. The United States, therefore, from motives of policy, refrained from enunciating the doctrine for a whole decade, because they had a debt, a tax on their resources. And yet the *World* quotes JEFFERSON to show that Mr. SEWARD is derelict in his duty, false to his country, and recreant to our doctrines, because within ten months after the conclusion of a civil war, with a debt of over ten times that of JEFFERSON'S time, he does not immediately precipitate our land into a war with a mighty foreign power, backed up by the sympathies of England and Spain. And this is violating the Monroe doctrine! This is falsity to the traditions of our people!

It was just such taunts as the Democracy are uttering to-day that would have plunged our country, yet enfeebled, into a war in the dawn of the nineteenth century, and it was just such "masterly inactivity" as the *World* sneers at that saved us then and will save us now. The statesmen of that day stood unmoved, and we are thankful that we have a statesman now who will do likewise. It was the patriotism, wisdom, and skill of JAY, MADISON, JEFFERSON, and their compeers that saved us then. It is the genius and fidelity of SEWARD that will carry us safe through now. The mind is as powerful as the sword if it has but a free scope for its skill, and diplomacy will yet avert many of those evils which are irremediable if we once enter upon a war. We, therefore, trust in Mr. SEWARD, confident that his skill will enable him, and his patriotism induce him, to mould all his policy so that the best interests of our country be advanced, and our principles acknowleged without a reference to the fell arbitration of war. When all arguments have failed, it is not too late to appeal to force; until then, let reason govern rashness, and diplomatic skill do all it can to preserve our national power, yet spare our national blood.

New Jersey Redeemed.

THE two Houses of the New Jersey Legislature organized yesterday, and we are gratified to announce that solid trustworthy Union men have been chosen to fill the various positions. Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL has been selected to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. Mr. SCOVEL has made his mark in politics, and during our great war was one of the most ardent supporters of the Administration, and both by tongue and pen labored earnestly in the good cause. He deserves the honors which are being bestowed upon him. All the officers elected are unquestionably loyal, and we may indulge the hope that New Jersey has seen the error of her ways, and having found the good old way intends to walk therein. The Governor's Message is a model State paper—brief, and directly to the point. The finances of the State are in a good condition. The war debt is comparatively small, and will be reduced rapidly by incoming receipts. We congratulate our neighboring State upon being relieved from the odium of questionable loyalty, and trust that it will no more bow the knee to the Baal of Southern slaveocracy.

OBITUARY.—ELIJAH F. PURDY, one of the representative men of the New York Democracy, has recently died, and his funeral occurs to-day. Mr. PURDY was the head and front of Tammany, and for years past has controlled the operations of that influential political body. It is but justice to his memory to say that, outside of his political chicanery, he was a model man—unselfish in his nature, and devoted to the interests of the city in which he resided. He was deeply interested in every benevolent object of New York, and his death will be a loss to the poor of that city. Mr. PURDY has held a number of prominent offices, the duties of which he has always discharged most satisfactorily. His most bitter opponents never questioned his honesty and integrity. During a long political career he has succeeded in retaining the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was an ardent supporter of the national cause during our late war, and devoted much of his time and means in alleviating the sufferings of our soldiers in the field as well as to caring for their families at home. By his charities he has endeared himself to many who will ever keep his memory green.

Remember the Poor—Acknowledgments.

WE have received the following donations, which await the orders of their recognized almoners:—

City Pastor:—

"Myself."	$25·00

Home for Little Wanderers, No. 820 South street:—

"G. M. H."	$5·00
"M. C."	5·00
"R. H. Campbell."	20·00

The American Stage.

THIS is the title of an exhaustive, well-written, interesting, and correct history of the origin, rise, and progress of the drama in this country, by Colonel T. ALLSTON BROWN, editor of the New York *Clipper*. This work has been for years in preparation, and will soon be placed in the hands of a well-known firm for publication.

PRESS CLUB LECTURES.—The ninth lecture of the brilliant course before the Press Club of Philadelphia will be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, by the Hon. S. S. Cox, late M. C. from Ohio. Mr. Cox has taken for his subject "*Irish Wit and Humor*," and as he is one of the most accomplished speakers in this country, he will doubtless handle the matter to the satisfaction of his audience.

—The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad has reduced its rates for shipping grain ten cents per hundred-weight.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has determined that the tax on cotton shall be collected at its place of destination, as best for the interests of commerce.

—General G. G. Cushman, living near Bangor, Me., lost his house by fire a year ago, and the rest of his buildings were burned on Tuesday last.

—A large number of volunteer medical officers were mustered out of service on Saturday. Of 240 medical officers in the service in May last, only about 60 now remain.

—A turkey, raised by Mrs. Nancy Lounsbury, on Hubbard's Hill, Stamford, Conn., weighed forty-seven pounds six ounces, brought $25, and was sent to President Johnson as a New Year's gift.

—A Mrs. Messenger, of Milford, Conn., eighty-nine years old, recently mistook the cellar-door for that leading up to her chamber, and fell down stairs, receiving an injury which terminated fatally in a few hours.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 10, 1866.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market, and very little demand for capital outside the banks. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. to first-class borrowers. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and quoted at 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, there being very little disposition to operate, but prices are steady. Government bonds continue very quiet, with sales of new 5-20s at 102, and 7·30s at 98⅞. 104 was bid for 6s of 1881, interest off; 103½ for old 5-20s; and 92½ for 10-40s. City loans are less active and rather lower, with sales of the new issue at 91@92, the former rate a decline of 1.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, with sales of Reading at 51@51¼; Catawissa preferred at 42@44, the latter rate an advance of 2; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾@30; and North Pennsylvania at 30; 125¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 53¼ for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. Hestonville sold at 39¾, a decline of ¼; 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; and 35 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices. Northern Liberties sold at 92. 195 was bid for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 119½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commercial; 95 for Kensington; 73 for Western; 80 for Tradesmen's; 60 for City; and 52½ for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 112 for Morris preferred; 8¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are neglected. Maple Shade sold at 6, a decline of ¼; and Era at 5¼, no change.

Coal shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in fair demand. New Tank and Middle sold at 8@8¼, an advance of ¼; Green Mountain at 4; Big Mountain, 5¼; and St. Nicholas at 8, dividend off.

—The receipts of the Government from internal revenue during the past week reached nearly ten million dollars, making the total income of the National Treasury from this source since July 1, 1865, the commencement of the current fiscal year, something over $185,040,060, or a weekly average of nearly seven million dollars, equal to a yearly aggregate of $354,000,000. The Washington *Chronicle*, noticing the heavy receipts last week, says:—"The receipts from internal revenue during the past week have amounted to the enormous sum of nearly $10,000,000. This increase over the exhibit of the previous week—$4,679,796·63—is owing to the energy with which the officers of the bureau have prosecuted their duties in discovering articles which have hitherto escaped taxation. One of the greatest successes of the revenue is cotton. The tax paid on this commodity at Macon, Ga., during the last three months, amounted to $450,000—representing a sale and shipment of 50,000 bales, valued at $13,000,000 in New York. It is expected that, for the months of January, February, and March, the revenue from the same source at the same place will reach more than $5,000,000."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$160 U S 5-20s 64	102	100 sh Catawissa pf..	42
$2000 U S 6s Aug	98	100 sh do b30	43
$100 do June	98	100 sh do b60	44
$100 City 6s..new	92	100 sh do b30.	43
$500 do	91	100 sh do b5	42
$100 do cas	87	100 sh do s5	42
$1000 Alleg Co 6s	73	100 sh do s5..	42
24 sh Read. lots	51	400 sh do..lots.	43
50 sh do	51	100 sh do s30..	43
100 sh do b30	51	100 sh do s5	43
200 sh do lots	51	200 sh Ph & E b30	30
100 sh do c	51	100 sh do b5	29
100 sh do 51·6		100 sh do b5	29
300 sh Maple Sh lots	5	7 sh N Lib Bk	92
200 sh do	5	100 sh Green Mt 3d	4
200 sh N Y & Mid b5	8	100 sh do	4
200 sh do b5.	8	100 sh Big M't'n b30	5
700 sh Era Oil b10	3	200 sh St Nich Coal	8
100 sh N Pa R b30	30	100 sh Hest'ville b30	39

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Maple Sh b5	4·95	100 sh N Y & M'dC	8
100 sh do b30	5	100 sh do s30.	8
100 sh do b30	5·05	1000 sh St Nich Oil b30	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	138	12 M.	138
11 A. M.	138	1 P. M.	139

Market dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139	139½
American Silver, ½s and ⅛s	134½	135
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	131	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	138½	139½
Silver	132	133
Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant with stock houses, and more call loans offered than for some time, at 6@7 per cent. There is no better demand for commercial paper, and long engagements are not in favor. Best names are quoted at 7@9 per cent., and second-class at 10@15 per cent. Money lenders are watching the action of Congress closely, and prefer to keep their resources within easy reach."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"The complaints of a scarcity of currency are increasing, and several of our leading banks to-day had to refuse accommodations to some of their best customers. It was expected by many that as soon as the packing season fairly opened money would be plentier than formerly, but thus far the orders from the East have been very light, and the product has to be carried with city capital. The receipts of hogs to-day were upwards of 20,000. The money for these hogs goes West daily to make further purchases, and if they continue to come in thus heavily, without a corresponding export of product eastward, our market will very speedily be drained of money. The rate of discount at the banks remains steady at 10 per cent. per annum; street rates are firm at 2 per cent. per month."

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that canal boats duly enrolled and licensed and the tonnage tax paid thereon are not liable to the internal revenue tax; also, that "cars or crates, wagons, sleighs, or other vehicles coming into the United States from a contiguous foreign country, loaded with barrels, pipes, or hogsheads, or other casks, filled with flour or grain of any kind, and so packed as to be satisfactorily probed, may be inspected without being unloaded."

—The Boston imports for the week ending January 5 were $674,293, against $187,459 during corresponding week in 1865. The exports, including specie, were $363,296, against $415,114 for the corresponding week in 1865.

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business January 6, was $9,600,948—a decrease of $1,774,186, as compared with the close of the preceding week.

—The Report of the Superintendent of the Branch Mint of Denver, Colorado Territory, represents its operation as successful and encouraging. The gold deposits amounted to $541,559; silver, $7050; total deposits, $548,600. The number of gold bars stamped was 460, valued at $545,363. This branch is engaged in melting, refining, assaying, and stamping gold bullion, returning the same to the depositors in the form of unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 10.—In the Flour Market we have to report continued dulness, but no change in prices. The stock here only reaches about 110,000 barrels, and is gradually becoming reduced. Of this amount the supply of Winter Wheat is relatively small, and this description is held firmly. There is no shipping demand, and the sales are confined to the wants of the home trade, at $7 25@7·75 for superfine; $8·00@9 00 for extras; $9 00@9 50 for North western extra family; $10 00@11 00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $11 25@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is no essential change to notice in the Wheat Market, and the only sales reported were in small lots at $2 25@3 45 for red, and $2 60@2 75 for white. Rye is steady at 95c @$1 05 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn continues scarce, and is in fair demand, with sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 85 cents in the cars and in store. Oats are quiet but steady at 51@52 cents per bushel. 4000 bushels Canada East Barley sold at $1 10.

Cloverseed is in better demand, with small sales at $7 25@8 per bushel, the latter figure for prime. Timothy is dull, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and is in fair demand, with small sales at $3·15.

No 1 Quercitron Bark is dull, but prices are steady at $32 50 per ton for No. 1.

Whisky continues dull. A sale of Pennsylvania bbls. was made at $2 25.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IRISH WIT AND HUMOR.

HON. S. S. COX

Will deliver his celebrated discourse on

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,

AT

MUSICAL FUND HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1866,

This being the Ninth of the Press Club Lectures.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 1 10 2t

☞ REV. F. ROBBINS WILL PREACH This Evening, January 10, in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Race, at 7½ o'clock.*

☞ PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election will be held for Directors on MONDAY next, at No. 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. 1 10 3t*

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD CO.
JANUARY 8, 1866

At an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Isaac Hinckley,	Frederick A. Curtis,
Samuel M. Felton,	John C. Groome,
Wm. Lyttleton Savage,	J. I. Cohen, Jr.,
William Sellers,	Thomas Kelso,
John A. Duncan,	Columbus O'Donnell,
Jesse Lane,	Enoch Pratt,
Joseph Bringhurst,	Thomas Donaldson,
	Nathaniel Thayer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, ISAAC HINCKLEY was unanimously elected President, and ALFRED HORNER Secretary and Treasurer. ALFRED HORNER,
1 10 3t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1866

At the Annual Election of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

VINCENT L. BRADFORD,	JOHN DORRANCE,
EDWARD A. STEVENS,	RICHARD SHIPPEN,
ROBERT F. STOCKTON,	WILLIAM S. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM H. HART,	ASA J. FISH,
WILLIAM H. GARZMER,	JOHN G. STEVENS,
CHARLES MACALESTER,	BENJAMIN FISH.

And at a meeting of the Board, held in the afternoon, VINCENT L. BRADFORD, Esq., was re-elected President, JOSEPH T. NORRIS was elected Treasurer, and J. MORRELL re-elected Secretary.
1t J. MORRELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1866.

At an Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
DIRECTORS.

John Jordan, Jr.,	Edward C. Knight,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Alfred Dunt,
S. Morris Wain,	I. Pemb Hutchinson,
William C. Ludwig,	William C. Kent,
Ellwood Shannon,	Charles W. Wharton.

1 10 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
JANUARY 8, 1866.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.

H. P. McKEAN,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE,	JOHN ASHHURST,
B. B. CABEEN,	STEPHEN COLWELL.

TREASURER
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 12t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand, free of Taxes.
1 9 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.
1 5 6t P. STACKHOUSE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1866

The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, payable on and after MONDAY, January 15, 1866. Transfer Books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY, the 15th.
1 8 6t C. F. SHOEMER, Treasurer.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared an extra Dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes.
1 5 fmw6t F. J. STEEL, Cashier.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, Southeast Corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on Monday, January 1st, the following Gentlemen were elected Trustees, viz.:—

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Hon. James Pollock,	Samuel Work,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Albert C. Roberts,
George Nugent,	Philip P. Mingle,
Samuel T. Bodine,	William J. Howard,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	John Aikman,
	Henry K. Bennett.

And at a Meeting of said Trustees, held this day, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
President—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
Vice President—SAMUEL WORK.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN S. WILSON.
Assistant Secretary—CHAS. G. ROBESON.
Actuary—JOHN C. SIMS. 1 9 3t

☞ MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, FIFTH Street, below Washington Avenue.
The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held at the Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, January 11, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Election for officers and twenty-four Managers to serve for the ensuing year 1866.
1 9 3t E. D. BROOKS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1866.

Whereas, about 7 o'clock this morning, January 6,

MISS MARY WATT,

An aged lady, was cruelly murdered at her residence, on East Queen street, above Main street, in the Twenty-second Ward of this city, by some person unknown:—

Now, therefore as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, I do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For the detection of the said murderer, or for such information as will procure his arrest and conviction.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 8 3t MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

☞ SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The *immediate relief* of the *Soldier*, the *Widow*, the *Orphan, in their own homes*, is the only object we have in view in appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars, and cold cheerless garrets.

Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE—Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR."—has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. "*I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: thirsty, and ye gave me drink: naked, and ye clothed me.*"

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions to
REV. WM. McELWEE, "City Pastor,"
Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, Residence No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philada.
Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution.
Miss H. MOONEY,
Agent, and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work, and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the AID and CONFIDENCE of our citizens.
"JAMES POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES H. ORNE,
12 28 w4m* "HENRY D. MOORE."

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RED MOUNTAIN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, on SATURDAY, January 13, at 12 o'clock M.
1 8 5t L. S. WILBERT, Secretary.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 5 fmw5t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 N AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

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SHARES $10.

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The Directors of the FRANKLIN SILVER MINING COMPANY invite investments in no doubtful enterprise. They have secured two mines of ascertained richness, in Big Creek Mining District, Lander county, Nevada, situated but one and a half miles from Canton City, and about ten miles from Austin.

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Work upon this tunnel is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It can be continued all winter, and rich "pay-rock" will be ready at an early day for reduction at the mills, already located at a short distance, and favorable arrangements are already made for crushing the ores of the Company until such time as their own works are erected.

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A suitable description of these properties cannot be given in a few words; full information may be obtained at the office of the Company.

The advantages of a choice among many good locations have been secured by the personal inspection of a representative of the Company, of practical mining experience. From his detailed reports, the Company are assured of the great value and richness of their property, and arrangements are made for prosecuting the business with vigor, economy, and despatch.

Twenty-five thousand shares of the stock of the Company will be sold on account of Working Capital. No other stock is offered for sale. Subscription Books will open January 15, at the Office, No. 432 CHESNUT Street (up stairs). 1 10 wsw3t

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Call the especial attention of the ladies to their present stock of

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WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
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SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THEORY OF MEDICATED INHALATION.

DRS. HUNTER AND RAMSAY.

ON THE

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

(Continued.)

We stated in our last letter that in the early stage the most common *symptoms of consumption* are "*dry hacking cough*," a sense of "*shortness of breath on exertion*," and "*increased frequency of the pulse*." Another symptom which should lead us to suspect the health of the lungs is *pain*. During the course of the disease, it is unusually present in some degree; but varies very much in intensity. It may be the first indication of tubercles in the lungs, or not appear until after ulceration has taken place. In one case, it is a *sharp stitch* in the side; in another, a *dull aching* under the breast bone; in a third, a sense of *burning*; while in a fourth we have only a feeling of *weight* and *oppression*. Its seat, too, is often distant from the part of the lung affected. It may be in the opposite side of the chest, or *low down in the side*, whereas tubercles are always deposited at the *top of the lung*. Sometimes we find the pain immediately over the part affected, but this is not usual. At times, the pain has very much of a *rheumatic* character; and at others resembles neuralgia. From this, it will be understood that *pain* is a very unreliable symptom. It is no proof that the lungs are sound, that the patient has never experienced any pain; since more than *one-third* of those laboring under this disease never have the least indication of it. The lungs, as a rule, do not manifest injury by pain; even *acute inflammation* is very rarely attended by any suffering. If there is *pain, soreness, aching, weight, or oppression*, however, it should be regarded as a suspicious circumstance, and the lungs immediately "*sounded*" to discover its cause. When considerable disease exists in *one lung*, patients sometimes find it uncomfortable *to lie on that side*, and the *sense of discomfort* produced by doing so is the only inconvenience they experience.

The "*losing a little flesh*" is often an early symptom of consumption. It takes place in many cases, even though the *appetite remains good*, and the food is abundant and nutritious. When a patient grows *thinner*, without any appreciable reason, the lungs should always be suspected as the cause. The same is true of those who *rapidly gain flesh*, and then *as suddenly lose it*. These changes merely indicate the changes taking place in the lungs. Still we do not always find *apparent* loss of flesh in the *first stage* of tubercles. In young women, in particular, we very often find the lungs seriously affected while they still retain their color and plumpness. But, as a rule, if we reduce the matter to a certainty, by weighing, we shall find a few pounds of difference between their present and former weight. If, with the loss of weight, there is a disposition to *sigh*, a dark *discoloration below the eyes*, and a *quickened pulse*, with some *heat in the hands*, set it down as almost certain that the lungs are affected. Still we have, in a few instances, known persons to *gain* flesh, during the whole of the first and second stages of consumptive disease, and that, too, where the tubercles were rapidly undergoing changes which, if not arrested, must soon have ended fatally. Strong nourishment will sometimes improve the weight of persons, who are hopelessly affected, though the increase in weight exerts no beneficial influence on the disease itself.

The irritation produced by tubercles, even in the first stage, will sometimes give rise to a sense of *chilliness*, followed by *slight fever*, in the after part of the day, and *perspiration* towards morning; but we do not *generally* have *hectic fever* and *night sweats* until *after* the tubercles *begin to soften*. As a rule, when the third stage commences, the patient feels chilly, as evening approaches. "After he gets into bed he discovers that his hands and feet burn, or feel hot, and towards morning he *perspires*." For a time the perspiration is slight; but as the disease advances, often becomes so profuse as to drench the bed. About one in every *ten* escape *night sweats* altogether, while fully *two* out of every *three* escape them, until *after the softening of the tubercles commences*.

In young females *irregularities* almost always occur sooner or later, and often this is the *first* and *only evidence* they have of disease. We examine the lungs, and are surprised to find them the seat of miliary tubercles. Too frequently, in such cases, strong medicines are given to restore the suspended function, and the careless physician only discovers his cruel mistake when his administrations have *aggravated* the pulmonary disease. The tubercles are then attributed to the suppression, when in reality they are *the cause which produced it*. When any doubt exists, the proper course for a patient is to submit the lungs to a careful examination by a *physician specially skilled in pulmonary cases*. It would be too much to expect the medical attendant to confess an error of diagnosis, and yet few are so learned and experienced that they do not make many mistakes in the early stage of obscure cases, and in distinguishing between *purulent bronchitis and tuberculous ulceration of the lungs*. Much of the mortality caused by consumption results from the hesitation and delay in adopting a *proper treatment in the early stage*. And this evil will continue so long as the medical men resist the division of medical practice into specialties. It is only *by devoting exclusive attention to a class of diseases so intricate and important as those of the lungs, that the physician can acquire the experience essential to correct diagnosis and successful treatment. We mean no disparagement of our professional brethren when we say that the general practitioner, however skilful, has neither time nor sufficient opportunities to become a good stethoscopist*, and yet, while he continues to *treat consumption, the lives* of his *patients hang upon his skill in this respect*. The remedies employed depend on the *stage* and *form* of the disease, and no physician can successfully treat a patient while he is *in doubt* and *uncertainty* as to the *nature* and *extent of the pulmonary affection*.

NOTE.—Drs. Hunter and Ramsay can be consulted personally or by letter, at their Office, No. 1318 Chesnut street. On Saturday next Drs. Hunter and Ramsay will publish in THE TELEGRAPH their views upon the "Curability of Consumption."

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

A NEW PROJECT.—The managers of the Home for Friendless Children, in Camden, have made application to the City Council, asking that body to donate to them the lot of ground at Fifth and Plum streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a large and convenient building for the uses of the Home, the present one being too small to admit all the applications made. This Home has been very useful, and bids fair to become a permanent institution. The City Council can make no better appropriation of the lot.

THE RIVER.—The ice in the river to-day is sufficiently strong to bear persons on it, and hundreds are crossing above Cooper's Point to Kensington. The boats are making their usual trips.

APPOINTED.—The City Council have appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the needy in Camden, and also have made an appropriation to assist them during the winter.

ELEGANT HORSES.—The Weccacoe Steam Engine Company have provided themselves with a pair of splendid horses for service in cases of fire.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A SHOCKING CASE OF WIFE BEATING—PROBABLE MURDER.—This morning, about three o'clock, Jacob Weaver, a German, residing with his wife and children in the second story of a house in Pennsylvania avenue, near Coates street, was arrested upon the charge of wife beating. The attention of Officers Spear and Oavandell were attracted by the cry of murder issuing from the house, and upon rushing into the place a most horrid spectacle met their eyes. Lying on the floor was Mrs. Weaver, with her brutal husband standing over her with a short club. Her head was cut and lacerated in the most shocking manner. Two large pools of blood were on the floor and blood was scattered upon the wall. The club with which the beating had been done was covered with hair and blood. The inhuman husband was taken to the Station House, where Lieutenant Loveaire was notified of the occurrence. This officer, with his sergeants, hastened to the residence of Weaver. Here his wife was found to be in a most critical condition, having been but recently confined. The child, two weeks old, was lying in the bed, and nestled close about it were three other children of Weaver's. The little ones were screaming and greatly terrified at what had taken place. Dr. Stuart was at once summoned. It was the intention of to send the unfortunate woman to the Hospital, but her condition was such that the Doctor prohibited her removal. A nurse was accordingly procured by Lieutenant Loveaire, and everything done to relieve the sufferings of the poor woman. It is feared that her injuries will prove fatal. She states that her husband was drunk at the time, and has been in the habit of maltreating her. She was in bed when he attacked her. He dragged her out on the floor, and then beat her with his fist and the club. The three oldest children were sent to the Northern Home. The infant was very kindly taken in charge by a neighbor. Weaver had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson this morning, and was committed, bail being refused, to await the result of the injuries inflicted on his wife.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.—The following additional banks elected their Directors this morning:—

Commercial National Bank.—Joseph Jones, Thomas H. Powers, Leon Berg, Alfred G. Baker, Thomas Williamson, George Fales, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Joshua Lippincott, Archimedes J. Bucknor, John Garrett, William Musser, George W. Steever, Archibald Campbell.

Girard National Bank.—D. B. Cummins, Charles Rugan, William Gillespie, Redman Cooper, J. H. Michener, T. B. Watson, T. W. Markley, Washington Butcher, S. Caldwell, Jr., Edward S. Handy, Daniel McDevitt, Samuel Norris, Adam Ruth.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.—S. A. Mercer, Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Farnham, James R. Campbell, Francis Tete, William M. Farr, Lindley Smyth, William H. Merrick, William H. Woodward, Richard C. Dale, Pemberton S. Hutchinson.

The Manufacturers' National Bank.—John Jordan, Jr., Curwen Stoddart, Michael Moyer, John Gilbert, Emmor Weaver, Lewis Haehnlen, D. D. Jones, Lewis Royer, John G. Repplier.

National Bank of Northern Liberties.—Joseph Moore, Joseph B. Myers, Charles J. Sutter, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshua Lippincott, Joseph W. Miller, James N. Stone, Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, William Overington, Alexander M. Fox, Jacob Riegel, Charles Young.

City National Bank.—William F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterbock, Charles W. Trotter, George W. Fahnestock, John Baird, Thomas Potter, S. D. Walton, A. Boyd Cummings, Charles E. Lex, Coffin Colket, Frederick Willcox, J. P. Wetherill, C. Henry Garden.

Second National Bank.—Nathan Hilles, George W. Rhawn, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Edward Hayes, Benjamin H. Deacon. Lewis Shallcross, Charles E. Kremer, John Cooper, Wm. Ervien.

The Bank of Commerce hold their election to-morrow.

DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.—The American Union Commission of this city has received advices from their relief agents and other entirely reliable sources in Georgia, setting forth an appalling condition of affairs among thousands of all classes of the white and black population in that State, and appealing to the humanity and benevolence of our people for immediate relief. We commend the subject most heartily to the liberal consideration of our readers, knowing that Philadelphia is ever foremost in works of philanthropy and beneficence. The demand for relief being urgent, we state, for the information of those desiring to give, that money should be sent to Mr. Samuel Work, Treasurer, No. 36 South Third street, and contributions of clothing, provisions, etc., to Mr. Joseph Parker, Secretary, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.—Shivering mortality has some pleasant oases even if the thermometer is shattered by an ineffectual effort to keep up with the times. Individuals troubled with skating on the brain are in ecstacies, because the ice is daily growing thicker and firmer. The hardware merchants are reaping a golden harvest, and proprietors of skating parks are jubilant. Everybody is letting things slide. Among the various places where this delightful amusement is rife is the Union Skating Park, at Fourth and Diamond streets, which is under the auspices of Mr. Campbell. To-morrow there will be a great base ball match upon ice at this Park. On Friday evening there will be a grand pyrotechnic display, during which an effective representation of the Aurora Borealis will be given. It will be one of the most interesting spectacles of the season, and no doubt will draw crowds. Look out for the match between the Athletics and Hamiltons.

POLICE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—This flourishing Association was two years old yesterday. Their second annual meeting was held in the afternoon, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—Sergeant Amos Atkinson, President; Lieutenant Francis C. Hampton, Vice-President; Telegraph Operator J. T. Carpenter, Secretary; Park Policeman Thomas M. Elliott, Assistant Secretary; Sergeant Hugh Alexander, Treasurer. The Association now contains two hundred and fifty members in good standing. Its funds consist of $3500 invested in Government securities.

FIRE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire occurred at the confectionery of Thomas Peltz, No. 813 North Third street. The flames originated in the basement where the manufacturing is carried on, and burned up into the store. The loss will reach several hundred dollars.

REDUCED PRICES.

BURGLARS FOILED.—This morning the family of Mr. Michael Bouvier, residing at No. 1240 N. Broad street, were alarmed by hearing a loud explosion in a small room adjoining the parlor. A rattle was sprung, and a couple of police officers hastened to the spot. Upon investigation it was found that burglars, who are supposed to have been secreted in the house, had been at work upon a small fire-proof safe in the room where the explosion was heard. They had bored four or five holes in the door and charged them with powder. The explosion blew off a portion of the lock, shattered a window, and created havoc generally. Becoming alarmed at the loud report, too much powder having been used, the thieves fled.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN SEAMAN.—William Hirst, Sr., one of the Dartmoor prisoners, aged eighty years, died on Sunday last. His life has been one of varied experience. He was with Captain Porter in the brig *Essex*, when it was captured by two English frigates off the harbor of Valparaiso, and the entire crew were made prisoners. He was one of the few remaining veterans of that great event. Among his intimate acquaintances he was highly respected, and his virtues are his best monument. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.—This morning a lad named William Leer, aged 13 years, was before Alderman Beitler charged with assault and battery and robbery. Leer and his companions attacked a lad at Tenth and Chesnut streets last night, beat and robbed him. The boy notified an officer and went back to point out the offenders, when he was attacked a second time. The officer, who was keeping out of sight, rushed up and took the defendant into custody. He was committed for trial.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—This morning John Carr, well known to the police as "Soapy," and Edward F. Shinn were arraigned before Alderman Tittermary, charged with the larceny of a barrel of flour from the front of a store-door at Fourth and South streets. They were watched by a police officer, and after they had carried the barrel a short distance were arrested. They were committed to answer.

ROBBERY.—About 5 o'clock last evening the dwelling of Hiram Boyer, at No. 1017 Girard avenue, was entered by the front door while the family were down stairs. The thief went up stairs, forced open a bureau drawer, and abstracted $110 in money, which was carried off, together with a small iron safe containing a lot of rare coins.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning an old man named Harberson, the proprietor of a cigar store at No. 107 South street, was found dead in his store. The deceased has been in the habit of sleeping in his store.

BANQUET OF THE PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Journeymen House Painters' Association will have a grand banquet at Sansom Street Hall, to-morrow evening. A very pleasant time may be anticipated.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF SELECT COUNCIL.—Patrick O'Rourke, member of Select Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, died last night, having been ill with the consumption for some time.

LICENSED.—This morning the Mayor issued a license to the owners of Langstroth Hall, Germantown, it coming under the act regulating places of amusement.

ICE GATHERING.—This morning ice of a very fine quality, about five inches in thickness, was being cut from the ponds in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.—The Mayor has issued licenses for the storage of petroleum to forty-six different firms.

RECEIVING LETTERS.—

Most of us like few things better
Than sometimes to get a letter,
Though for the first anxious minute,
We can rarely guess what's in it.
To be sure, there's not much fun
In an epistle from a *dun*;—
Far nicer when some kind old gent
Has greenbacks in his letter sent,
That will enable you to shine
In one of Bennett's suits so fine!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

FOR THE BALL-ROOM OR SALOON.—During the cold winter months ladies will especially use *L'Email de Paris*. For the ball-room or saloon a glowing, beautiful, and brilliant complexion is given, without the vulgar glare that attends the use of paints and powders, and it is impossible to detect its presence on the skin. Eugene Jouin, No. 111 S. Tenth street below Chesnut, sells it, and all respectable druggists and dealers generally.

NEW STORY BY MRS. WOOD, author of "East Lynne," &c.; and Emerson Bennett's great story, "The Phantom of the Forest." See the *Saturday Evening Post*, for sale by all Newsdealers, and at the office, 319 Walnut street. Price 5 cents a number, or $2·50 a year.

A NOTED CLERGYMAN and Public Lecturer says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*:"—"In all my lecturing tours I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a *cough remedy* are preeminently *the best*.

COMMUNICATION.—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Dear Sir:—I was recommended to try Hasheesh Candy for a tickling and very annoying cough, accompanied by acidity of the stomach, and I am pleased to acknowledge that it entirely relieved me of my throat difficulties. I have since used it in my family, and three children now suffering with whooping cough are daily benefited by its use.
Respectfully, G. G. EVANS,
No. 1612 Green street.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

KENDALL'S AMBROLINE.—Have you tried it? If so, you approve of it. Of course, the remarkable demand for this excellent preparation for the hair has been solely created by its merits; for, when once used, it is not likely to be abandoned. You can procure it of any respectable druggist.

NEW STORY BY MRS. WOOD, author of "East Lynne" &c.; and Emerson Bennett's great story, "The Phantom of the Forest." See the *Saturday Evening Post*, for sale by all Newsdealers, and at the office 319 Walnut street. Price 5 cents a number, or $2·50 a year.

THE COLD WEATHER.—Good blazing fires and red hot cylinders have been in requisition for the past few days. To keep up good fires good coal is imperatively necessary. To get good coal visit Alter's coal yard, at No 967 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. You there get the best article in the market, well screened and free from slate. Large nut at $8, and stove and heater size $9 per ton. Orders may be left at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

NEW STORY BY MRS. WOOD, author of "East Lynne" &c.; and Emerson Bennett's great story, "The Phantom of the Forest." See the *Saturday Evening Post*, for sale by all Newsdealers, and at the office, 319 Walnut street. Price 5 cents a number, or $2·50 a year.

FINE CLOTHING.

NEW STORY BY MRS. WOOD, author of "East Lynne," &c.; and Emerson Bennett's great story, "The Phantom of the Forest." See the *Saturday Evening Post*, for sale by all Newsdealers, and at the office, 319 Walnut street. Price 5 cents a number, or $2·50 a year.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED IN JANUARY.—Be charitable to the poor, and be just to your connections. Examine the state of your affairs, and prepare to improve your position by fresh energies. Exercise in fine weather, and dress warm on the damp, foggy days. Dress well and economically, and, as a sequence, buy your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the "Continental."

FROM tropic flowers with wondrous art expressed, "Night-Blooming Cereus" gives a magic zest To Fashion's toilet—of all scents the best; Queen of the Perfumes of the 'Golden Crest." Phalon & Son, manufacturers, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

REDUCED PRICES.—Assure yourselves of the fact by going to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, that his Photographs of all styles are artistic pictures. Go early.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—YORKSTONE.—January 1, 1866, by Rev. Mr Reed, JOSEPH FERRIS to Miss ELIZABETH A. YORKSTONE, both of this city.

KREIDER—SOWERS.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. HENRY J. KREIDER to Miss CAROLINE SOWERS, both of this city.

DIED.

FRYER.—On Monday, the 8th instant, Mr. J. C. FRYER, aged 44 years.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 West Logan Square, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GEISLER.—On the 8th instant, SARAH H. GEISLER, wife of Henry C. Geisler, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Front street, below Norrison, Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LEEDS.—In this city, on the 6th instant, ARETHUSA C., wife of Joseph Leeds, in her 59th year.

Friends of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 1614 Summer street. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LAWFUL WIFE-MURDER MAY RESULT from excessive labor in the duties of housekeeping. No man will be accused of it who supplies his wife with a Clothes-Wringer, for he thereby lessons her labors and saves its cost in his own clothing. The Cog-Wheel and the self-Adjuster are sold at

TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATES FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEmen, or Boys; Skate Straps, Heel Plates, Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, and Parlor Skates (by which you may learn to skate indoors), for sale by

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HYDE'S PATENT AROMA SAVING AND Condensing Family Coffee Browner, and other styles of Coffee Roasters, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
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SKATING PARKS.

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CAMPBELL'S
UNION SKATING PARK,
UNION SKATING PARK,
UNION SKATING PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON. 1 10 2t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
GOOD, GLIB, GLASSY, GLORIOUS SKATING.
SUPERBLY EXCELLENT SKATING.
INDESCRIBABLY SPLENDID SKATING.
UNPRECEDENTEDLY SUPERIOR SKATING.
AT UNION PARK,
AT UNION PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
Elegant Brass Band in attendance.
Fine Brass Band in attendance.
This Afternoon. This Afternoon.
Illuminated this Evening. Illuminated this Evening.

ATHLETICS ON SKATES! ATHLETICS ON SKATES!
BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES!
BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES!
ATHLETIC vs. HAMILTON FIRST
ON THE ICY FIELD!
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
AT UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
AT UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
Accommodations for 6000 persons. Elegant Band of Music in attendance. 1 10 2t

SKATING—SKATING,
ON
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
The ICE is in splendid condition. Band afternoon and evening.
OPEN TILL TEN O'CLOCK, AND
Brilliantly Illuminated.
SKATES TO HIRE.
Single Admission Tickets sold at Entrance. [1t*
Take Market street cars to Thirty-first and Market.

SUPERB SKATING,
ICE NEVER BETTER!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!
SKATING.
SKATING.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
The Central Park Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening. The Central Park is the only Park brilliantly illuminated by GAS LIGHT. 1 9

FOR SALE—A SKATING PARK, NEARLY finished. Apply at
1 9* No. 430 WALNUT Street.

VERY LOW PRICES.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the best medical practitioners of the country have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Locklaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complains, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 61 N Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeny, assessor, Second District Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
1 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 6 6*

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A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE, with furniture to rent, or House to rent and furniture for sale, on N. Broad street. Address Box 2584 Philadelphia Post Office. 1 5 fmst*

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GRAND PIANOS.
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Are known to be the most perfect and permanent Instruments in America and Europe.
In Grand and Musical Tone and in all respects of delicate and enduring mechanism, it is entirely conceded by the
GREAT ARTISTS OF THE PIANO,
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On both sides of the Atlantic.
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WHOLE SUITS, $20.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES
AND
GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
1 1 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

WANTS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or Assistant Book-keeper and Salesman, by a Young Man of experience and good business qualifications. Will be disengaged on 1st February. A firm doing a country business will find it to their advantage to address "M. F. G.," TELEGRAPH office. 1 10 6t

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF MACHINERY.
ELDRIDGE'S PATENT ANTI-FRICTION WHEELS FOR BELT-GEARING.
This invention secures a remarkable saving of power, especially in its application to the circular saw.
The inventor claims that he can save from $200 to $300 per week over the hand-saw.
A Public Trial of one of these Saws, in competition with an ordinary circular Saw, will be made on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock,

M. Dumas on Himself.

From the Athenæum.

PARIS, November, 1865.—Dear old Dumas! His tongue can chatter on every subject. While he is elaborating a romance in the Court of Louis the Thirteenth he finds time to chat on every other subject, grave or gay, and in some way to connect himself with it. He must put his mark even on the cholera. Being asked for one of his charming bits of egotism tacked to some subject of the moment, he sets up a little lite. rary flirtation with the prevailing epidemic. He is not afraid of it. He, the great Dumas! He had it to begin with in 1832, and cured himself by swallowing a glass of ether, mistaking it for Kirchenwasser. The cholera departed, but left him in its stead inflammation of the stomach. This is not, therefore, a remedy which he recommends. He has a remedy, however, and he intends, in the course of his gossip, to give it to the reader. But here peeps up the slyness of the great Alexandre, wherein he reminds us forcibly of Mangin, who pattered over his pencils so many years in the public places of Paris. Having arrested the attention of his audience by raising their hopes of obtaining a sovereign cure for the cholera gratis, the *farceur* begs a little patience for a *fait personnel*.

M. Dumas is publishing an historical romance, called "Le Comte de Meret," in the new half-penny journal, *Les Nouvelles*. He has been accused by *Le Figaro* of having sent a lithographed circular to the twelve hundred editors of France on his new work, in order to save the proprietors of *Les Nouvelles* the expense of paid puffs (*reclames payantes*). Dumas, with a smile, declares that, in the first place, he did not send twelve hundred, but only one hundred such letters, and that these were not lithographed, but were written with his own hand. "You may laugh," he says; "it may appear incredible; but this is my ridiculous sensitiveness of conscience, and has always been. On one occasion I was asked for my autograph in aid of the sick and wounded on the Federal side. The applicant wrote to me that my autograph would certainly sell for 1000 francs. I set to work and sent off a hundred autographs, each including an idea or something like it, and all written, be it understood, with my own hand."

And now for a superb bit from the great Alexandre:—"The number did harm to the sale, and the lady patronesses only realized 60,000 francs by them. They contented themselves with this sum. For myself, I swear to you that I considered my autographs had sold very well. I once proclaimed to the readers of the *Petit Journal*" (the readers of the *Athenæum* may remember this circumstance, which I touched upon at the time) "that I was about to publish a volume of *bouts-rimes*, and that every subscriber to the book would receive my autograph. Three thousand subscribers responded. I wrote three thousand autographs! Let them be submitted to any experts. They will be accepted as written by my own hand."

Our lively Alexandre has other instances: how he provided Moue, the Havre sailor, who had saved many lives, with 500 francs, by writing a thousand autographs and fixing their price at twenty-five centimes. They were sold, he tells us, within twenty-four hours. Out of this he got only the pleasure—he admits that it is a great one—of doing good. His pen is ever at work in the cause of charity; it is he who tells us so. And then he asks, "Can there be as much pleasure in writing an article against a man as there is in throwing off a literary trifle to help a sick, or wounded, or poor fellow-creature?" For himself, he cannot tell, having only tried the charitable writing. You see, a stealthy way of doing good is not M. Dumas' way. Let us grant him, in justice, this: that he is so good-tempered and kindly over his self-glorification, and he has so ingenious and happy a way of insinuating his point and carrying the purpose of his gossip, even in the teeth of his enemies, that the three syllables of the word "charlatan" cannot all rise to the lips of the readers of his gossip. All this gossip, for instance, is to conciliate provincial editors, and to let them know that they are, one and all, the *chers confreres* of Alexandre Dumas; and that this *noblesse oblige*.

I have said that there is a *bonhomie* in Dumas' most outrageous puffs of himself or others. We are sorry to see the old gentleman parading his little services and boasting the value of his autographs, or making a show of himself at the *Petit Journal* office, or puffing some book or establishment. At the same time we must own that he is the gayest, the most amusing, and good-natured Monsieur Puff in the world. By his side all other professors of the noble art of puffing are small and awkward.

A Curious Trial in France.

THE CUSTODY OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—

"A most curious trial has just taken place in consequence of the death of an old lady, Mad'lle de Serilly, who died last February at Thell. You are aware that on the death of public functionaries the State has a right to take possession of their papers, manuscripts, and documents of all kinds, and abstract therefrom whatever may refer to public affairs. Mad'lle de Serrilly had carefully preserved an immense number of official papers which had been handed down in her family from one generation to another. She possessed 630 documents referring to the administration of one of her ancestors, M. d'Etigny, who was prefect of Auch during the last century; 439 papers bearing on the life of another d'Etigny, who was Governor of Bearn during the reign of Louis XIV; furthermore, several papers signed by Louis XV, and countersigned by Choiseeul; letters from the Count de Toulouse, from Marshal d'Etrees, etc. etc.

"M. le Prefet d'Yonne, in the name of Government, claimed one and all of these family papers. Last year the Tribunal of Sens tried the case, and delivered a verdict in favor of the De Serilly family. The prefect appealed to the Paris courts, and, to the infinite satisfaction of those who possess family archives of any historic interest, the prefect has lost his cause. Six hundred papers, however, referring to the administration of a sub-prefect actually living, are to be given up to Government. To this the family never objected. M. Oscar de Vallons made an able speech, which is worthy of study for those curious in French law. He clearly explained that the only motive that actuated Government in such a case was its anxiety to preserve historic records for the use of the public in general; but, as he justly remarked, if in this instance a verdict were given against the heirs of Mad'lle de Serilly, every family would be exposed to the chances of having their muniment chest rifled by Government at any moment, and their most private documents taken.

"The publicity to which death exposes a family in France is very singular to our English ideas. The moment your relative expires it becomes your duty to send for the *medecin legiste*, who inspects the dead body and notifies to the prefect the fact of his decease. In a few hours the police commissary arrives and seals up every drawer, *secretaire*, and possession of your late relative. These seals can only be removed after the family council, as it is called, have met, and read the will of the deceased in presence of a public functionary. An instance of the extreme inconvenience to which this practice leads came under my own notice in the case of an English lady whose husband had been *pasteur* of a church in the neighborhood of Paris. From the fact of her brother being absent from home and travelling at the time of the demise of the *pasteur*, the family council could not meet for six weeks, during which interval the lady had not even access to her own writing drawer or the power of withdrawing certain moneys belonging to herself independently of her late husband."

CHOLERA LEAVING HAVRE.—Our Consul at Havre, writing to the State Department under date of December 18, 1865, says that since the date of his last despatch in reference to the cholera at that port, there had occurred eight cases of cholera and four deaths, among the very poor and destitute classes. No reports are published, and no panic or excitement exists there; nor have there been any cases among emigrants.

Ignorance in France.

A map entitled "Carte de l'Instruction Publique," purporting to show the state of primary education in France, by M. J. Manier, on the plan of that which Baron Charles Dupin published thirty years ago, has just been issued in Paris. It appears to be founded on official documents; and is, if its accuracy can be depended upon, an interesting and instructive production. The departments are marked by different colors, which serve to indicate the intellectual development of the inhabitants. Of these colors there are nine—white, red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, dark blue, violet, and dark brown. The author takes for his basis the maximum number of conscripts drawn from 1857 to 1861 who could neither read nor write. The most highly-favored departments are the white; the most backward, the dark brown. Thus, in four departments colored white, there were only 6 per cent. who could neither read nor write; in 16, tinted red, there were 10 per cent. in the same state of ignorance; in 6, orange, 15; in 8, yellow, 20; in 6, green, 25; in 9, light blue, 30; in 13, dark blue, 35; in 8, violet, 40; in 25, dark brown, 66—that is to say, in a territory comprising more than one-fourth of France there are 66 out of 100 male adults ignorant of the most elementary rudiments of instruction. The largest of the dark stains, significant of the greatest ignorance, is given to Brittany. Of 100 male adults liable to be called out to serve in the ranks of the army from 46 departments, there are from 30 to 66 who cannot read or write. Of 100 marriages contracted in France, 30 men and 45 women cannot sign their names in the civil registers, but only make their marks. In 1863, 657,401 children left school to return to it no more; of that number 40 per cent. knew hardly anything; and in the same year the approximate number of children from 7 to 13 years who never went to school at all was about 600,000.

Fourteen departments occupy a more favorable position in the list; for out of 100 conscripts drawn from them, there were from 90 to 96 who could read. The departments so distinguished are the Doubs, Haute-Marne, Meuse, Bas-Rhin, Meurthe, Jura, Moselle, Vosges, Aube, Seine, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saone, Cote d'Or, and Hautes-Alpes.

For the last thirty or forty years a certain improvement is to be noticed. From 1827 to 1831 the average number of the whole population completely ignorant was 54 per cent.; from 1842 to 1846, 39; it is now 34. A critic observes:—

"Let the Government and individuals be persuaded that the best and most productive investment they can make is the appropriating the best part of their resources to founding schools. Education is the most solid guarantee of internal order, and the most effective instrument of national wealth."

A Remarkable Acrobat in London.

The performances of a new acrobat are thus noted by the London *Herald*:—

"A most singular addition has just been made to the already long list of popular entertainments at the Crystal Palace. Shortly after four o'clock yesterday Signor Ethardo astonished the visitors of the building by a gymnastic or acrobatic feat, which he is said to have performed some time since with great success at Florence before King Victor Emanuel, and which must excite the surprise of every person by whom it may be witnessed. Some preparation was required for the exhibition. A strong pole, some forty or fifty feet high, was erected in the front portion of the Handel orchestra, and round this was run a spiral column, connected with the ground beneath by a long spur having an incline of about thirty degrees. This spur and the winding line in which it terminated, consisted simply of a stout boarding, perfectly flat, not more than twelve inches broad, and fastened in its upper portion to the central mast or pole by slight iron girders. At one side of the platform was lying a round, light-colored globe, about two and a half feet or three feet in diameter. Signor Ethardo made his appearance at the appointed hour in the spangled costume of the Sprite at a pantomime, and, stepping on this ball, walked or danced upon it the whole of the way up the column, and descended again the entire space in the same extraordinary fashion. It was a most strange and bewildering exploit. It is true that he was able on two or three occasions to obtain a momentary rest by leaning on the girders which bind together the slender erection, but he never employed this resource for the purpose of propulsion. In his ascent he had to depend for a motive power solely on the strength and agility of his feet, which were, of course, at the same time, most busily employed in maintaining his shifting balance. In the descent the ball was of necessity only too apt to rush downwards, and it was only by the most wonderful skill and care that its movement was checked and its direction was guided along the narrow and winding line to which its course was restricted. The singularity of the scene was here increased by the circumstance that the performer had to make his way backwards, the whole weight of his body being thrown as far as possible in the direction opposed to that which his unsteady support was tending. We believe that many people have already run about, and even passed along, slight elevations under the same difficult conditions; but Signor Ethardo is, as far as we are aware, the first man who ever attempted to wind his way upon so perilous a locomotive up and down a narrow and dizzy eminence. His feat was certainly a most remarkable one, and seems to entitle him, in his own line, to almost as exceptional a place as that of Blondin himself in the acrobatic world."

Italian Newspapers and Literary Men.

The Florence correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes as follows of the newspapers and literary men of Italy:—

"I suppose you have little notion how many newspapers we publish, and how weakly they are. We have ten political dailies, and about twenty other journals. In other cities there is the same proportions. But you can count on the fingers of one hand all the journals that would make a visible figure in the United States. The *Perseveranzie*, of Milan, is an excellent journal, which I like all the more for its common sense views of American matters. Its editorials on the late war might have been written by a loyal American.

The *Opinione*, late of Turin, now of Florence, is perhaps the next best journal in the kingdom. It is a microscopic copy of the London *Times* in spirit and purpose, and glorying in having no especial regard for that kind of truth which does not pay. The liberal organ of Florence is managed with a good deal of talent, and has a large circulation. These are perhaps the only journals we have that boast some approach to a national character, and there are hundreds of towns in the peninsula where not a copy of either is taken. I do not speak of the official *Gazette*, for it cannot be called a newspaper—being simply a register of official acts.

Our journals are all puny and subject to a large per cent. of mortality annually, rather for want of capital and readers than for want of journalistic talent among our literary men.

"The business is so small and mean that only literary adventurers and reckless social brigands engage in it. There are a few honorable exceptions, but the class is low among us. Men of such ability and positions as those who conduct your journals would be ashamed to conduct a newspaper here, and if they did venture in the business, would be worse paid than mule-drivers.

"But the number of literary men is very large. Half our lawyers and all our professors dabble in ink, though few of them get beyond the Alps. I have been rather surprised to learn that the other sex have a large representation in letters. I have before me now a list of sixty female writers who are to contribute to a New Year's book to be published in Venice, and large as the list is for a country in which only two hundred and ten females in a thousand can read, my personal knowledge of female writers enables me to extend the number to more than one hundred. Madame Enrichetta Caraccialo, an ex-nun, excited quite a sensation last year by her disclosures of the secrets of monastic life, which have been translated into English, French, and German. She is expected to 'continue the subject this year.'"

Grocers—Their Antiquity.

The spice dealers, in the year 1231, in the city of London, formed a trading fraternity or guild under the name of "Pepperers," and continued until 1345, when they changed the name of their organization to that of "The Grocers' Company."

The earlier chroniclers of this ancient Company, in speaking of their origin, say:—"The word 'grocer' was a term first distinguishing merchants of this Society in opposition to inferior traders; for that they usually sold by wholes. To show the great honor of this Company, we remark that, from the year 1231 to 1650, upwards of eighty of its members have occupied the Lord Mayor's chair of the city of London. Five kings, several princes, eight dukes, three earls, and twenty lords are recorded upon their books as members. Many of the present nobility of Great Britain trace their ancestry to members of this Company.

Sir John Chamberlain, grocer, was the founder of the present Custom House of London—(the total duties on all foreign goods imported into the realm, in 1268, gave a revenue of £75 6s. 10d.)

No class of citizens from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century did more to develope a better civilization than these old grocers. If the King required *money*, they generally responded in full for their quota; Sir John Philpot, grocer, 1378, fitted out at his own expense a fleet of vessels to repress piracies; also, at his own expense, conveyed an entire army into Brittany, with ships. He was styled, whilst living, "the scourge of the Scots, the fright of the French, the delight of the commons, the darling of the merchants, and the hatred of envious lords, but who was at his death lamented, and afterwards beloved of all." Sir John Crosby, grocer, was the founder of the present famous Crosby House, Bishop street gate, London—a man of vast wealth. The hospitals and charity schools built and endowed by these old grocer merchants were numerous. The motto of their guild is, "God Grant Grace."—*Boston Advertiser.*

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. Just received, an elegant assortment of new styles of Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Wrappers, Smoking Jackets, Cardigan Jackets, Carriage Rugs, Mufflers, And a great variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESNUT STREET
8 24 1y

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

[11 14tuth

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

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First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
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MANUFACTURER OF

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AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS

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PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

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N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Window and Plate Glass,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No. 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

11 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

RARE CHANCE

FOR INVESTMENT.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, $330,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

PRESIDENT.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.

TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.

SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.

DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15,000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

The Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet, and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.

The Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and this ore averages $200 per ton; the earnings will be $1,500,000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on hand, with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. [2 30 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 8 SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 12 3m

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ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,

At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store,
12 15 1m No. 929 (Nine Twenty nine) CHESNUT St.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS,
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Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
11 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
½ box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs Kill-kinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls. part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. Baled Tobacco.
1 bbl. Shorts.
200 lbs. broken Stems.
4 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shoves.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No. 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 62 262.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,578.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,963.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53 204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 63,008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying Apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, Drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
3 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
50 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 96, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter.
2 Buckets, and other small articles.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wmdt

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell, Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4 thstuist

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S

METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

AND

WINDOW BANDS

PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 29thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,

LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, Daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 26 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOANS!

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Having removed temporarily to

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET,

Offer for Sale at Lowest Market Rates,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

As follows:—

U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes of dates of Aug. 15
Do. do. do. June 15
Do. do. do. July 15,

BONDS OF 1881.

5-20 LOAN OF 1862.

5-20 LOAN OF 1864.

10-40 LOAN OF 1864.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

STOCKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Information given concerning all kinds of Securities.
[11

Collections on all points made at lowest rates.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,

STOCK BROKER,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loans and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

Bankers and Brokers.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold, 1-10

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.

An article possessing merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, detraction, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 9 20 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

A Rebel General Turned Poet.

General M. Jeff. Thompson, formerly of Missouri, and now located in New Orleans as a commission merchant, sent the editor of the *Picayune* a present of a bottle of Bourbon whisky on Christmas day. Accompanying the present were the following lines:—

NEW ORLEANS, December 23, 1865.

Dear *Picayune*, I pray,
That on this Christmas day,
You'll accept this fine bottle of whisky;
For 'tis full of "the soul"
Of "Kentucky of old,"
And will make you feel "plucky and frisky."
There's no "medicine" here—
No "bitters" nor "beer;"
There's nothing but good honest drinking;
And 'twill make you feel good,
As all fine whisky should,
And *lighten your heart* up to thinking
Of hours that are past—
That brought pleasures, that fast
Through ages of troubles and sorrow.
And if on this night
You should go to bed "tight,"
You'll not have the headache to-morrow.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Art Notes.

—A Florence correspondent thus writes of Powers, the American sculptor, and his latest works:—

"All Florence has flocked to see his beautiful 'Ginevra,' just finished, and exhibiting a new and exquisite triumph of his delicate and expressive chisel. How beautiful is the drapery of Powers' busts, and how indebted are we to him for relieving us from the monotonous folds of that eternal shawl, and substituting for it the chaste and elegant mediæval costume, which falls so gracefully on the shoulders and bosoms of his female portrait busts!

"Nothing can be at once more becoming and elegant than the appearance of these matchless drawing-room marbles, with their draperies, displaying so exquisitely the well-moulded proportions of the figure beneath, and edged themselves with their delicate borderings, displaying the cunningest work of the artist's hand. Powers' is filled with these elegant productions, of which the supply can never, alas! equal the demand. There is one of his wife, too, of inimitable grace and feeling, and of an expression of mingled pathos and deep intelligence which one never tires of gazing upon. Then, besides, there is his 'Genius of America' and other greater works; the description of which would lead one on to still warmer eulogies."

—The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following reference to art matters in that city. It says:—

"We had the pleasure of seeing at the studio of Mr. Valentine, a bust of General Stonewall Jackson, now nearly completed in plaster. It is a masterly work. The likeness is striking, and the whole face bears the impress of great strength in repose. It is more like Jackson than the photograph of him so familiar to every one. It is a life-size bust.

"Mr. Valentine has a bust of J. E. B. Stuart, partly done, in clay. It promises to be a fine work. He intends to visit Lexington shortly, for the purpose of making a bust of General R. E. Lee."

—A Washington paper states that a few days ago a remarkable "work of art in snow," in the public streets (corner of Eleventh and F), attracted the gaze of hundreds. A bust of snow, representing Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, had been formed by a young gentleman named Ellicott, which was so remarkably executed as to arrest the attention of all passers, and to evoke special encomiums from those among the bystanders most capable of pronouncing on its merits. It was a fine likeness, and a decided evidence of talent and skill in its fabricator. Young Ellicott has made several casts, in clay, of an excellent character, and is now, we understand, doing a second cast of the late President Lincoln.

—The disposition of the equestrian statue of General Stonewall Jackson, executed by Mr. Frederick Volck, has not yet been determined. This valuable artistic effort is said to be worth not less than $25,000. Its execution reflects great credit upon this talented sculptor, who has developed in it many points of striking originality and beauty.

—Macdonald, the sculptor, is engaged on a bust of Charles O'Connor, for which he is to receive two thousand dollars. It is being made to the order of a number of the members of the bench and bar of New York.

—A medallion in marble of Durand, the landscape artist, is almost finished by L. J. Kuntze, the well-known sculptor.

Southern Share of Taxes.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

Under the act of August 5, 1861, levying a direct tax of $20,000,000 on the several States, the aggregate quota of the eleven Southern States then in rebellion was fixed at $6,636,000·35. Of this amount South Carolina, the first State to go into the Rebellion, was assessed as her portion of the tax $363,510·66, and has already paid into the Treasury $234,756·17; Virginia, whose quota was fixed at $937,550·66, has paid in $171,420·27; Florida, whose proportion was $77,522·66, has paid in $43,509·81; Arkansas, whose quota was $161,886, paid in $39,165·32; Louisiana, whose quota was $3,385,886, paid in $220,000; Tennessee's quota was $669,408, and paid in $106,272; North Carolina's quota was $576,194·66, and paid in $35,986. The States of Georgia, assessed at $584,367·33; Alabama, at $529,313·33; Mississippi, at $413,084·66; and Texas, at $355,106·66, are the only States which have not yet paid something on account of the tax. From this statement it will be seen that the late rebellious States are indebted in these items alone to the Government, $5,153,981.

—The oyster trade at the present time is very extensive in Baltimore, notwithstanding the prices for these delicious shell-fish are much higher than they have been for many years. All large exporting houses have a vast number of hands engaged, which, added to those employed in the work of opening in the numerous hotels and restaurants of the city, combine to form a very considerable element of population. But there is a general complaint on the part of purchasers in regard to the high rates which the oyster hucksters charge, when the supply, even of the best qualities, are still taken in abundance from the exhaustless beds of the Chesapeake and its numerous tributaries. Within the past two or three weeks the prices charged per bushel have ranged from one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars, the latter sum being paid for the best Cherrystones, which used to sell for from eighty cents to one dollar. It appears from the statements of the largest purchasers that a comparatively small number of persons almost entirely monopolize the trade, and thereby continue to inflate the scale of prices. The proprietors of the best restaurants charge two dollars per gallon for the best oysters, and their profits at that rate must be very light, when it is recollected that a bushel of prime oysters rarely produce a gallon when opened.

—A few nights since, Mr. Robert Moseby, formerly of the 59th Virginia Regiment, while returning to his home from Richmond, was attacked at the bridge crossing Mayo's creek by two desperate negroes, who were immediately joined by eight or ten more, who came from ambush. The black scoundrels treated Mr. Moseby in the most brutal manner, and robbed him of a number of articles he had purchased in the city. They took his boots from his feet, his hat from his head, and rifled his pockets of what little money he had left after making his purchases. At one time, the negroes were about to dispossess him of the animal upon which he rode, but finally concluding that they had made as much as it was safe to carry, they decamped into the bushes from whence they came.

—The Treasury Department has received from National Banks bonds amounting to $301,794,500, as securities for their circulation. These bonds, in case banks fail to meet their liabilities, will be used for the redemption of their notes. Consequently, whether a bank suspends business or not, the circulation is redeemable at the Treasury Department.

—Smallpox, scarlet fever, and measles are still prevalent at Quebec, and the hospitals are crowded with patients.

Death of Elijah F. Purdy.

We were surprised to hear of the sudden death last night of Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, one of our Supervisors, and for thirty years known as an eminent and able Democratic politician. Mr. Purdy was one of the old *regime*, a thorough New Yorker in all his experiences and his aspirations; a benevolent, warm-hearted, and good citizen, loved and honored for all the genial amenities of social life, and trusted in every way as a public officer. Long ago he won the rough but complimentary soubriquet of the "War Horse of the Democracy," and for many years his word was law in Old Tammany, of which great political institution he was the "guide, philosopher, and friend." He never coveted public station, being content to make others great rather than seek place for himself. Yet he was run through a number of the chief places accessible under City and County Government. He was Alderman from the Tenth Ward in 1838, and when the present equally divided Board of Supervisors was instituted, he was the first man named on the Democratic side. Socially he was one of those men whose chestnut-burr exterior covers a great and noble heart, and no one really knew him who did not cherish his friendship as something to be proud of. During the war, and especially through the riots of 1863, Mr. Purdy rose nobly to the demands of his country, and made positive and active loyalty his prime motive. New York has lost one of her very best and most worthy citizens, and his memory will long live in the hearts of thousands of admiring and regretful friends.—*N. Y. Times.*

COMET DISCOVERED.—Admiral C. H. Davis, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, reports to Secretary Welles the discovery of a new comet by H. P. Tuttle, on the evening of January 5. From observations with the equatorial, Mr. James Ferguson, Assistant Astronomer, obtained the following place:—

1866.	M. T. W.	R A	Dec.
Jan. 5.	8h. 15m. 9·8s.	23h. 33m. 29·89s.	5h 22m 5 07s.

The comet is round, of about two minutes (2m.) of arc in diameter, with a slight condensation at the centre.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book A," pages 562-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book E," page 170 etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Master in Trust* for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will then sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder or the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating, said section of said road being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and being to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestlework, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of what ever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

10 30 fwtF10

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others cures Ruptures. Irons the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "E," pages 107, 108, 109 110 and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Master in Trust* for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will then sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder or the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating, said section of said road being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and being to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of what ever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES!
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book A, page 118 etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 400 etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than thirty days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Master in Trust* for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will then sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder or the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appertinant to said road, and all the rights liberties, privileges and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long,

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 209 feet long.

At 11th Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long,

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1060 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long,

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2584 feet total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse for coal owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2554 feet long and a second 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereto.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 150 feet, together with a Water Station house, 16 by 16 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with a frame dwelling house, 30 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Osceola, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.
One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.
And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia

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STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	PASS.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 25
At 8 and 11:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class	2 25
20 Cent Ticket	1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evesville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6 and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton	
At 2:30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, etc.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:45 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2 25

Mail Train, 8:00 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Bloomsbury, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Bloomsbury and intermediate stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Delvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street above Walnut half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for Baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 2 Walnut st

LINES FOR NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7:10 and 11:30 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 12 M. 3 and 7 P. M (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 1, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; FOR LISBON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:50 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:35 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:40 P. M.

Mail train with Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 Noon.

NE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The magnificent opera of *Il Trovatore* seems familiar to the walls of the Academy. It was in this opera that the trio of artists, whose memories are enshrined in the hearts of all opera-goers, Gazzinlga, Brignoli, and Amodio, were first introduced to us. We have had individually fine artists in each part, but we have never had, until now, three such grand artists together since the original cast.

Signora Carrozzi Zucchi sang never so grandly before. Her penetrating, passionate voice, full of pathos, was admirably adapted to the grand dramatic music of "Leonora." Her first aria, "Facea la notte," was a test of her style and finish as a musician, independent of her dramatic power. The excessive tenderness of h r solo in the trio of the second act was the very ideal of passion and joy.

The "Amor sul ali rosie" was another admirable morceau of the evening; then the energy of the "Vivia" carried the audience with it. Her last scene of all was acted, as well as sung, with the highest dramatic power. The expression of her features speaking before the sentiments were given words to. Signora Carrozzi's voice is young, fresh, and even—never shrill, never veiled, never showing symptoms of fatigue. She is as fine an actress as we have had, and in the very bloom of her talents and her powers.

Mazzolini was seen to great advantage in the heroic and impassioned part of "Manrico." His voice has full scope in the grand declamation of this music. Still he modulates it with admirable skill, moulding it to delicacy and tenderness. He is a fine actor, too, in this immeasurably superior to Brignoli: his face is expressive, his bearing grand. The "Miserere" was encored, but the grand aria of "Di quella pira," with the andante that precedes, it was the great artistic effort of the evening.

Bellini, as the 'Count di Luna," was as grand as he was in "Carlo Magno" (in *Ernani*). "Il balen" was never more admirably sung—so smooth, so tender, so impassioned, so earnest. His voice is rich, mellow, full of melody and richness. We have had no baritone for many years as admirable, for Bellini is an accomplished artist, a fine actor, and possesses a very handsome person.

The shadow to all this brightness was the contralto, M'me de Rossi. Her voice has neither quality nor power. Several times she was out of tune, and the well-known duet in the last act, that every young lady in the house could have prompted, she sang incorrectly. Her voice has very little extent, with no chest notes, so effective in a contralto, and reaching the *fa* and *sol* only with a shriek.

In no way did Madame de Rossi obtain the sympathies of the audience. All regretted Miss Adelaide Phillips had not been chosen to complete the artistic quartette. The house was crowded and the enthusiasm of old times came over every one. The artists were cheered, applauded, and called out several times in succession. *Il Trovatore* is a most felicitous revival, and would bear repetition should there be time. This evening *L'Africaine* will be given for the third time, with all the additional chorus of the German Opera and an increased orchestra.

This will be a favorable opportunity for those who have not seen *L'Africaine* and for those who have as it will, with all this extra care and extra numbers, be nearer the manner in which it was originally produced in Paris.

This afternoon the German favorites Habelmann, M'me Rotter, and Hermanns will again appear before us. *La Dame Blanche* was one of the gems of the German season, and Habelmann's "George Brown," with *Robin Adair*—one of the finest, if not the very finest, thing he sings.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Phantom* will this evening commence the performances here, which will end with the *Sleeping Beauty*, so that we shall have a wild and poetical legend and a merry fairy tale on the same evening—a varied and charming spectacle.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Wood's wit, beauty, singing, and magnificent attire are attracting crowded and delighted audiences.

MR. EDWIN FORREST.—Mr. Forrest has been fulfilling a brief engagement in Dayton, Ohio, in honor of the opening of the new Opera House there. Dayton, moreover, was the scene of his first appearance in theatrical life. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows:—The incidents he relates of his early career on the Western stage are highly amusing, and though his relation of them is quite laughable, they are not wanting in instruction. He is not sensitive on the subject of having been a poor young man, but has an honest pride in being the architect of his own fortunes. His first performances were in Philadelphia, but he appeared in Western Ohio as an actor when but eighteen years of age. He played in Dayton in a little brick house which is still standing just across the street from the Opera House, and in Hamilton, Butler county. He also appeared in Cincinnati, and in Newport and Lexington, Kentucky. In those days his forte was low comedy. He says, laughingly, that he would give anything in reason, that he could almost part with his darling library, to see himself now as he was then, under twenty years of age, with striped stockings, playing comedy. He says: "O! it must have been monstrous!"

About this time he had a trained dog who knew as much as a great many people, and was quite a successful performer. The dog was a frisky fellow, and as his master was called by his profession to be up late at night, was up first in the morning. They occupied the same apartment, and on one occasion the dog took advantage of the leisure time his habits as an early riser gave him, to gnaw and tear one of his master's only pair of boots. It would not do to kill the dog, and young Forrest had no money to get another pair of boots, and no credit either. So he had to pretend to have a sore ankle, and putting a bandage on the afflicted member managed to borrow an old slipper, with which he hobbled about until the close of the week, when his wages falling due, he was competent to the purchase of a pair of shoes. The boots were a total loss.

One summer's day young Forrest started at dawn to walk from Dayton to Cincinnati, and concluded, when he had accomplished part of his journey, that his movements would be facilitated if he could appropriate a skiff on the Great Miami, and float down as far as Hamilton. The boat he wanted revealed itself on the opposite side of the river. He threw off his clothing and swam for it, but found, before reaching it, that it was secured; so he turned and swam back, and resumed his walk. He arrived in Cincinnati early in the evening, having walked all the way from Dayton and taken a swim. On making his appearance he heard that the fares of *Miss in Her Teens* was to be played in Newport and that one of the actors cast for the play was very drunk, and could not appear. Forrest was asked if he had ever played the character, and said that he had, and would play it then for a consideration. He named five dollars as the sum, and the offer being accepted, he played that night, after his walk from Dayton, and got his five dollars (though there were but eight dollars and thirty cents in the house), and felt rich. Sufficient for the day was the work thereof.

This incident shows the exceeding activity, energy, and power of endurance of the young man—the hardihood and capacity which were the invested capital that have made his fame and fortune.

Opening of a New Dramatic Temple.

TURNER'S DAYTON OPERA HOUSE—MR. FORREST AS VIRGINIUS.

The Dayton Opera House was inaugurated last Monday evening, January 1, 1866, Mr. Edwin Forrest appearing on that occasion in his great character of Virginius. He is said still to retain a superb voice, and that overpowering eloquence which has made him so justly celebrated in his delineation of the Roman character. We subjoin the opening address, which was delivered by Mr. McCullough, the leading actor of the new company:—

When Icarian Thespis, at an early age,
His debut made upon the Athenian stage,
Of rough-hewn wood the awkward car was made,
Whereon, for tapestry, the olive's leaves were laid.
Not then in lofty hall rustic the list'ners were;
Their seats the verdant earth; their canopy the air.
Their bachannal hymns, attuned to lute and lyre's sound,
Were madly sung, and echoed from the hills around;
And with satiric farce, and dance, and choral song
The players strove to amuse the assembled throng;
Contented they to win their meed of praise,
If audience laughed or boisterous shouts would raise,
Nor yet on man (to his barbarous state 'twas owed)
The Muses' wondrous gifts had been bestowed,
On such rude stage was Grecian drama born,
For future years and Attic race to adorn.
From these Hellenic scenes, and from such classic lore,
Turn to survey the drama on our native shore,
Where fanes like this delighted thousands view;
Reared to Thalia Melpomene and you
A few short years agone and forest wilds appear,
The Indian and the pale face for empire struggled here,
Nor Dayton chaste, a Forrest greets in temple fair,
By Turners grandly reared with loyal pride and care.
In their extent, this temple's walls include
As fair a sight as ever Roscius viewed;
Where no rude bacchic train, nor yet the ruder theme,
Offends the tasteful eye: despels the illusive dream.
Exhausting here their cunning and their skill,
(By science taught, by science guided still),
Artistic hands, in their respective parts
Excelled themselves, excelling in their arts.
Here floods of light, with brilliant sunlike ray,
Dispel the night and shed the sheen of day.
To please the eye has been the artist's care;
To instruct the mind shall be the actor's share.
Here on these boards their various course shall run,
In native garb, the plays of Avon's sons;
His deathless name with endless laure a crowned
Great Shakespeare's praise; admiring words resound.
Here Knowles, and Massinger, Ford and Home,
Otway, Congreve, Sheridan, a classic host shall come,
With all the other bards, in turn to give
Their works to please, and in your memory live,
On this stage, enamored of his Juliet's eye,
Shall Romeo love and grieve, and grieving die.
Here Hamlet grave, his mood with method well arranged,
His father's ghost shall meet—that father be avenged.
Here, howling forth his curse, shall lie the royal Lear;
And pity for Cordelia claim the gentle tear;
And shall the Moor fair Desdemona slay,
Himself Iago's dupe, to jealous rage a prey;
Macbeth shall plunge his blade in noble Duncan's breast,
And fail to appease the shades of Macduff's race oppressed;
These and the whole offspring of tragic muse,
Shall with Thalia come, (nor will their queen refuse
Burlesque and farce their fitting time and place),
And satire rend the mask from folly's face.
Yet though in mimic life man's manners are portrayed,
Still shall chaste virtue's laws and nature's be obeyed;
So none may say with cold reproving sneer
'Tis but a school for vice and scandal here.
For the pure mind can wit with wisdom blend,
And teach that Vice must fall—Virtue triumphant end.

A NEW AIR LINE TO NEW YORK.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens in the House of Representatives for a new railroad from Washington to New York. The preamble sets forth that the necessities of the Government require the construction of a national military and postal railroad between the cities of Washington and New York. Among the corporators named are Alexander T. Stewart, Henry G. Stebbins, Marshall O. Roberts, Alexander S. Diven, C. G. Miller, R. B. Minturn, D. Hoodly, Charles A. Secor, Dean Richmond, H. B. Claflin and William B. Duncan, of New York; Judson Kilpatrick and Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey; J. W. Forney, Morton McMichael, and others, of Pennsylvania; George W. Riggs and H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia; B. F. Newcomer and George C. Small, of Maryland.

The second section authorizes the company, in the name of the United States, to survey, locate, construct, equip, maintain, collect tolls upon, and enjoy a continuous line or railway, with one or more tracks, between the cities of Washington and New York. The capital stock is to be ten millions, ten per cent. of which is to be subscribed. Government is to have two Directors in the company, to be appointed by the President. The route is to be through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and first-class passengers are to be carried at three cents per mile, and the road is to cross the Susquehanna river above tide-water.

COMPENSATION FOR AMERICAN WORKS.—Washington Irving realized a handsome fortune from his writings, as did also Mitchel, the geographer. Professor Davis received more than $50,000, and Professor Anthon more than $60,000. The French series of Mr. Bolmar yielded him upwards of $20,000, and the school geography of Mr. Morse more than $20,000. A single medical book has procured its authors $60,000. The first two works of Miss Warner brought her about $20,000; Mr. Headley has received about $40 000, and Ike Marvel (Mitchell) about $20,000. Miss Lesley's cookery and receipt-books have paid her $12,000, and the Rev. Albert Barnes has realized more than $30,000 by his publications. Mr. Prescott, the historian, received more than $100,000 from his books. The present sale of each of Mr. Bancroft's volumes yields him more than $15,000, and he has thirty-one years for future sale. Judge Story died in the receipt of more than $8000 per annum for his works. In three years Daniel Webster's works paid $25,000. Kent's Commentaries have yielded to the author and his heirs $180,000, and Webster's Dictionary also at least $180,000.

AN OFFICER DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—An official order from Washington was received on the 3d instant, at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Tennessee, at Nashville, dismissing from the service Major Thomas W. Sweeney, of the 16th United States Infantry, for absence without leave. The Nashville *Union* says:—"We learn that Major Sweeney, whose regiment, as is well known, is stationed at this place, made application some time since for leave of absence, which was refused. The application was made the second time, with a similar result; and then Major Sweeney, without permission, absented himself from his regiment, and the above order was issued in consequence of such action. If we are not misinformed, he had been eighteen years in the Regular Army, and was also appointed Major-General of Volunteers. He holds the office of Secretary of War of the Fenian organization."

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—It is well known that the Grand Jury have been forging thunder-bolts the last ten days, to be let loose on the liquor-sellers of this city, says the Cleveland *Leader*. The bolt fell on Saturday, but is noticed elsewhere. But—Consistency! thou art a jewel. The Grand Jury came in on Saturday morning all save one member, nameless here forever more. An attachment was issued to secure the attendance in court of this loiterer. About half an hour after the set time uncertain steps are heard on the stairs as of one plodding up with difficulty, and in a state of great disouragement. The janitor opens the door, when he is addressed by Mr. Grand Juryman with, "C—can 'r tell (hic) me where (hic) the Grand Jury room (hic) is?"

DEATH OF A VENERABLE KENTUCKY REBEL.—Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, late of Kentucky, died in Pass Christian, Mississippi, on the 23d ult. He was by descent a kinsman of President Monroe, and was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1791. In 1822 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Adair, and in 1835 made a Judge of the United States District Court, which office he filled till September, 1861, when he seceded, went to Nashville, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and finally 'represented" Kentucky in the Rebel Congress. He lost two sons in the army, one of whom was killed at Shiloh, and the other died of wounds received in the same battle.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The Soldiers and Sailors' National Union League of Washington has issued an address, urging all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to preserve their discharge papers, and not to part with them to speculators for any sum.

—The Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter* has just entered upon its fourteenth volume, enlarged and improved. Dr. S. W. Butler, the able and accomplished editor, remarks, in a leader, that the work is a complete success, and he tenders his thanks, with compliments of the season, to the medical profession of the United States for their very encouraging patronage in past years.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:—In the winter of 1855 there were eight carrier boys employed to distribute that paper in Springfield. Three of these boys are now cashiers of banks in or near Springfield.

The Fluctuations in Gold.

The fluctuations of the premium on gold since the suspension have been as follows:—

	1862. Highest.	1862. Lowest.	1863. Highest.	1863. Lowest.
January	105	...	100	183¼
February	104	102	173½	153½
March	102	101	171¾	139
April	102	101	157¼	145½
May	104	102	154½	143¼
June	109	103	148¾	140½
July	120	109	146	133¾
August	118	112	129½	122¼
September	124	116	142	126¾
October	137	122	156½	140½
November	133	129	154	148
December	160	134	152½	148¼

	1864. Highest.	1864. Lowest.	1865. Highest.	1865. Lowest.
January	159½	151¼	234½	198
February	161	157½	218	193½
March	169½	159	201	148¼
April	187½	166¼	160	144
May	190	168	145¼	128¼
June	198½	193	143¾	135½
July	285	228	147	138
August	261½	231½	144½	140½
September	254¼	186	145	142½
October	227½	189	149	144¼
November	260	216½	148½	145¼
December	218	211¾	148½	144½

Murder in Paris.

Yesterday Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, the counsel for the French Consulate, executed a commission rogatory in the United States District Court, taking testimony in regard to the murder of Thomas Laverque.

It appears that Thomas Laverque, a Judge of one of the French Courts, and a man aged seventy-eight years, while coming from London to Paris in October last, made the acquaintance of a young Frenchman named Gabriel Poncet. On the 5th of that month the Judge and the young man walked out together to spend the evening.

On the next day the body of the old Judge was found in the Bois de Boulogne with several stabs in the breast and the pockets rifled. The young Frenchman was arrested, but showed no proof of guilt. Under cross-examination he stated that he had been a waiter at Fijux's Hotel, in New York, and who his acquaintances had been there. Hereupon a commission rogatory was sent to this city, through the French Consul, to examine whoever might have knowledge concerning the matter.

The commission executed, it was discovered that Gabriel Poncet came to this country an escaped *forcat* from Cayenne. That he worked during the month of August last at Fijux's Hotel, in Waverle place, and being then quite poor he was sent by the liberality of Mr. Wiedenkeler, a compatriot, back to France, where, on his arrival, he was arrested for this murder.

But the link in the proof obtained which will weigh heaviest with the accused, was, that he had sent a box with some presents in it to the friends who had aided him at New York. The box being intercepted was found to contain the watch and other valuables of the murdered man.

The commission, with all the evidence, was returned this day to the Tribunal of Versailles that had issued it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fight Between Rebels and Union Men in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Union, 5th.

A gentleman from Overton county arrived in this city yesterday, who gives us the particulars of a difficulty between four or five returned Rebels, and as many late Union soldiers, which cannot but be read with interest at this time by the mass of the people who are anxious to see law and order restored throughout the country. It appears from the statement of the gentleman in question, that ever since the return of these parties (and they both reached home at about the same time), there has been a feud existing between the parties, and on Thursday last it culminated in a fight, in which Mr. Whitlock, a Union man, and a Mr. Barr, a returned Rebel, received slight wounds from pistols. The parties were attending a vendue and foolishly commenced a discussion on politics, which resulted as we have already indicated.

A Story of the King of Portugal.

A Paris letter-writer says:—

"Last week a young foreigner, dressed with perfect simplicity, went into Devisme's, the gunsmith's shop on the Boulevard des Italiens, and asked for a double-barrelled gun to shoot wild boars, and expressed his anxiety to try Devisme's new explosive balls. M. Devisme happening to be in his shop, entered into conversation with the young man, and at once recognizing a genuine Nimrod, remarked that as it was absurd to try either guns or balls in a mere shooting gallery, he invited him to his country place at Argenteuil, where he was going to shoot the following day, and would be very happy to be accompanied by his new acquaintance. The young man asked how long it would take to reach his house. 'Two hours,' replied Devisme; 'I start by the ten train. In half an hour we shall reach our destination, and it will take us about three-quarters of an hour to try the guns, and half an hour to return; but it occurs to me that 11 is breakfast hour. I can offer you a cutlet and an omelet, hunter's fare.' 'Bravo!' said the young foreigner, 'I accept.' After selecting his gun, Devisme inquired his name and address. The young man took the pen from M. Devisme, and wrote in the book of addresses 'Roi de Portugal, Grand Hotel.'"

—A New Haven firm lost $300 in bills three years ago, and discharged their Irish porter on suspicion of theft. Recently the fragments of the money have been found in a mouse nest. Pat is restored to his place, having been in the army during his vacation.

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PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STOCK OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC., ETC.
On the premises, No. 141 S. Second street, On Thursday Morning,
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SALE OF THE STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, EIGHT-DAY AND THIRTY-HOUR CLOCKS, GOLD CHAIN JEWELRY, SILVER, AND PLATED WARES, FIXTURES, SHOW CASES, ETC., OF S. MARCUS' WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
On the premises, No. 601 S. Second street, On Friday Morning,
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Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances made on consignments free of charge. 1 10 2t

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At 10 o'clock, comprising the shelving, drawers, tables, desks, wall show-cases with glass sash, pattern cards, a quantity of hair sieves, mouse traps, grain scythes, scythe rifles, shoe knives, Japanned ware, and other articles of hardware.
Sale absolute. All purchases must be paid for and removed by noon of Saturday, the 13th instant. 1 10 2t

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And all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
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